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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Carrier Ark Royal Sunk; Diplomats' Plane Missing; Nazis Reported at Kerch

The World's Day—November 14, 1941

Air and Sea: Ark Royal Sunk by Submarine

Britain's famous aircraft carrier, the 22,600-ton Ark Royal, sank in the Mediterranean en route to Gibraltar. The vessel was in tow after being torpedoed, presumably by an Italian submarine. There were 32 fatalities and 60 injuries. [Page 8.]

Bad weather has grounded the RAF for 40 nights since the stepped-up air offensive against Germany began as a means of aiding the Russians, it was disclosed in London.

British casualties in air raids during the month of October consisted of 262 persons killed and 361 injured.

Largest group of airmen yet to reach Britain, including American flyers for the Eagle squadrons, arrived at a British port with a new contingent of Canadian troops.

Steinhardt-Litvinoff Plane Still Missing

The missing Russian plane, carrying United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff out of Russia, is still unheard from, it was announced by the Soviet Embassy at Teheran, destination of the plane. The United States Legation said that Mr. Steinhardt telegraphed that the plane,—carrying also Sir Walter Monckton of the British Information Service an dtwo American journalists—would arrive at Teheran Nov. 13.

Mrs. Laurence Steinhardt, wife of the Ambassador, arrived in Istanbul, Turkey, after leaving Moscow by plane via Stockholm, Sweden.

In Russia: Nazis Reported at Gates of Kerch

German forces are reported still at the gates of Kerch on the narrow neck of land that terminates at the strait that will have to be crossed by the invader for entering the Caucasus. Sevastopol at the end of the peninsula, was still holding out. [Page 6.]

Russians reported forcing the Germans back at several points on the front around Moscow.

New England: Conference Meets for Second Day

New England Conference met for the second day at Hotel Statler, Boston. [Page 2.]

Gaspar Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, assailed Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts for his stand on foreign policy. [Page 5.]

Washington: U. S. Marines to Leave China

The United States Government has decided to withdraw American marines from Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping, China, the President told a press conference.

The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers voted to continue the U. M. W. fight for a union shop in the captive coal mines. [Page 1.]

The Senate passed a House-approved measure freezing rents in the District of Columbia at the Jan. 1, 1941, level. The bill returns to the House for consideration of minor Senate amendments.

The House approved the Senate version of the Neutrality Act amendments removing the bans against arming United States merchant vessels and allowing them to enter combat zones. The vote was 212 to 194 and followed an appeal by President Roosevelt. [Page 1.]

Premier U Saw of Burma, a British possession which might well become a bridgehead against the Axis in Asia, called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Navy Department announced that the British cruiser Caradoc was in port at New York, also that the corvette Dianthus was at Charleston, S. C.

Orient: Japanese-Russian Relations Worsen

Japanese-Russian relations took a turn for the worse as Moscow replied to Tokyo's protest over the sinking of the Japanese liner Kehi Maru—allegedly hit by a floating Soviet mine—and informed quarters said all major Japanese claims were rejected.

Tokyo War Office announced a drastic revision of Japan's conscription regulations, making scores of thousands subject to military service. [Page 6.]

Japan's Special Envoy to President Roosevelt, Saburo Kurusu, reached San Francisco by clipper. The big ship cruised over the city for two hours before it could settle on the fog-shrouded bay.

From Bangkok the Domei news agency reported that Germany was negotiating with Thailand for mutual elevation of their legations to embassies upon the arrival of Ernst Wendler, who has been appointed to Bangkok after the Bolivian Government ousted him as minister to that country.

N. J. Governor Asks Daily Peace Prayer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14—Gov. Charles Edison called by proclamation today for an interval of prayer for peace at noon each day.

"I most earnestly request each citizen of our State, wherever he may be, lay aside his daily tasks for at least two minutes and offer a prayer to Almighty God that peace be restored to the world so that all people throughout the years to come may live in freedom," the Governor said.

A preface to the proclamation declared the people of New Jersey were blessed by living in a democracy wherein the dignity and sanctity of the individual is protected by law in contrast with the crushing of freedom in other lands.

"The only true path to righteousness and peace throughout the world lies in our petitions to Almighty God," the Governor added.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, Nov. 14, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24
Entertainment Timetable	16
Financial Pages	17-19
Hollywood Letter	16
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	4
Sports Pages	14-15
The Home Forum	12
Spiritual Understanding Destroys Fear [With Norwegian Translation]	
Today's Woman	9
Traveltalks	10
Washington Sideglances	3
Women's Club Activities	4

Women Seek a Place In Next Peace Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Nov. 14—Adoption of a resolution calling for seating of women at the post-war peace conference table featured the final session of a four-day meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday.

Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Thrilling Tale Is Related By Venture Crew

Fifteen survivors of the torpedoed freighter arrive in Boston aboard the Stone Street.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clothed in warm sweaters and other garments provided by the Red Cross in Reyjavik, Iceland, 15 survivors of the torpedoed Panamanian freighter Bold Venture reached Boston today aboard the freighter Stone Street, also under the flag of Panama.

They came with a thrilling story of a devastating attack on a convoy of 53 ships by a Nazi submarine wolfpack, 450 miles northwest of the coast of Ireland, on the night of October 16-17.

The Bold Venture, formerly the Danish freighter Alssund, which was seized by the United States Government last spring, renamed, and put into defense service under the flag of Panama, was hit by a torpedo at 12:20 a. m. October 17, without anyone on board seeing any sign of the submarine, survivors said today. The Bold Venture was one of 11 ships in that convoy sent to the bottom that same night. Survivors were taken to Iceland, many being clad only in pajamas.

Allowed on Pier

Newspaper photographers were barred from the Army Base where the steamer tied up. Reporters were forbidden to go aboard the ship, but were allowed on the pier, from which position they questioned the survivors across the ship's rail. A few resourceful reporters spied a particularly large wooden saw horse, which they slid alongside the ship, climbed up the cross pieces to a point where they could rest their paper on the top piece for a makeshift table, and then chatted across the ship's rail with the survivors who were crowded on the deck, in order to get their facts.

The 15 survivors, including Donald MacLeod, a British subject residing in Roxbury, where he has a wife and two children, were taken to New York this afternoon and said that they would ship out again as soon as they could get a berth.

The convoy, heavily guarded by corvettes and destroyers, was harassed by submarines for three successive nights. The "rattlesnakes of the sea" succeeded in sinking two ships prior to the night of October 16, the survivors said.

Kearny Sinking

Possibility that the United States destroyer Kearny was one of the vessels guarding that particular convoy was discussed by the survivors, who pointed out that the Kearny was torpedoed that same night in that same general area.

On the night of Oct. 16, the nest of "rattlesnakes," estimated at 15, struck en masse, sending 11 ships with hundreds of seamen to the bottom.

When the Bold Venture was struck, the torpedo blew the entire aft section away, with the loss of 18 men, the survivors said. Those of the crew who were not on duty were below decks in their living quarters, and one was playing phonograph records at the time of the explosion. The blast lifted the deck from the hull and tossed it into the sea. Only one of the 18 men escaped that blast, survivors said. That one was Karl Clausen, chief steward, who was standing amidships at the time, but who disappeared shortly afterward.

Mr. MacLeod, the second engineer, was in the engine room on duty at the time of the explosion. He said that he knew a torpedo had

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Four N. E. Governors Honored by the Grange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 14

Among the more than 1,500 persons to receive today the Seventh Degree and highest award from the National Grange in recognition of their leadership in their communities were four New England Governors and Mayor William A. Bennett of this city, where the 75th Annual Convention of the National Grange is being held.

The Governors were: Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, and William H. Wills of Vermont.

N. E. Farmers Flock Into Worcester as Grange Confers Degrees: Page 2.

Victory Seen By Cambridge Plan E Forces

Strong possibility that three years of battling for reform of Cambridge politics would come to a climax today in victory for five Plan E-indorsed Council candidates emerged at end of the 75th count of the proportional representation election in Harvard's Memorial Hall.

With only two more counts to go, four Plan E men seemed certain of election to the new Council, and a fifth, Russell Gerould, who had previously been in a shaky position, had regained much lost strength.

Excitement ran high in Memorial Hall as the crucial 75th count proceeded. Candidates and their friends stood tense over the election clerks in whose hands their political future and that of Cambridge rested.

The race turned closer than any had anticipated. A few score ballots could change the entire outcome—could throw control of the City to the Plan E Committee and reward its years of efforts, or upset reform and discredit proportional representation.

When the 75th count was over this afternoon Mr. Gerould had gained the substantial total of 323 votes, while his nearest "old guard" competitor could amass only 265.

Here is the way the three men stood before the 75th count: Rus-

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Standing of candidates: Page 2.

Lewis Delays Mine Strike; U. S. to Speed Ship Arming, To Recall Marines in China

President hails change in Neutrality Act as bulwarking efforts to defeat Axis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—President Roosevelt today hailed the revision of the Neutrality Act as of incalculable value in America's mounting efforts to defeat the Axis and repudiated the idea that the closeness of the 212 to 194 vote signified any serious disunity behind the Government's defense measures.

As the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission were taking immediate steps to arm American merchantmen and dispatch them into war zones wherever necessary, it became evident at the White House that the United States is preparing for the gravest eventualities in the Pacific.

The President announced—but significantly would not amplify so delicate did he consider the situation—that the Government has now decided to withdraw all American Marines from China.

President Postpones Trip

The President abruptly postponed his long-planned trip to Warm Springs because of pressing international developments and the imminent arrival of Saburo Kurusu, special Tokio envoy now flying to Washington in a last-minute effort to avert a complete disruption of Japanese-American relations.

The President said that he believed that the American people realized the seriousness of the position in the Far East and he sincerely trusted that war would not come.

To catch the swift-moving picture of the past 24 hours, these most significant events need to be pinned down:

1. Both Houses of Congress have now voted to repeal Sec-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Getting U. S. aid inside Russia: a problem in bottlenecks: Page 6.

U. S. acts at once to carry war aid: Page 8.

How House members voted on revision of neutrality: Page 20.

Wide World

Victory for Neutrality Revision

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, seated, signs the bill revising the Neutrality Act to permit arming of American merchant ships and their travel into belligerent ports. Standing, left to right, are Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, Democratic whip, and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader, who directed the fight in the House.

Roosevelt says he will never 'decree' closed shop—Orders parley to continue.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—At the personal intervention of President Roosevelt, the United Mine Workers, headed by John L. Lewis, postponed the strike in the "captive" soft coal mines.

The step was taken following a conference at the White House this morning attended by union and steel leaders at which President Roosevelt urged both parties to make "a final effort to insure continued production of coal for the manufacture of steel." The strike deadline had been midnight, Saturday.

Mr. Roosevelt declared the Government would never compel the non-union five per cent of the 53,000 workers in the coal mines owned by the steel companies to join the United Mine Workers by Federal "decree."

Miners and steel executives arrived separately and left separately at the White House this morning. Following their departure the White House issued a summary of the President's remarks.

Stressed International Situation

Mr. Roosevelt stressed the gravity of the international situation and its relation to the defense program. He asked both parties to carry on negotiations over the week end to prevent a breakdown.

Mr. Lewis, William Murray, Vice-President of the U. M. W. and Congress of Industrial Organizations President, and Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, emerged from the White House looking grave. They went back to the meeting of the 200-man policy board of the union, which had been recessed during their absence.

Shortly after came the news that the mine workers would not **strike on their Saturday deadline** and would **reopen negotiations.**

There was no certainty how long the truce would last but miners said negotiations would probably continue at least through Monday. Conferences will continue here this afternoon, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at the end of which time a report will be made to Mr. Roosevelt. At least some of the conferences will be held at the White House.

Roosevelt Backs Board

The two outstanding events of the day werer the postponement of the strike and the President's announcement that the Government would not force a union shop by "decree." This is the same position taken by the National Defense Mediation Board. It is assumed to represent a precedent for all future labor matters.

Continuance of the negotiations

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Nine more rail unions reject settlement: Page 10.

Goebbels' New Ten Points Blame Jews for Everything

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (AP)—Ten new points governing Germans in their relations with Jews, issued by Germany's Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, were published today in the periodical, Das Reich.

They followed thorough-going anti-Jewish action throughout Germany and the transfer of many Jews from Berlin and other parts of Germany to territory in the East during recent weeks.

[It was not specified to what section the Jews were being taken—perhaps to Poland or German-occupied Western Russia—but earlier word from Germany indicated that they were being moved by thousands.]

The attitude toward Jews as outlined by Dr. Goebbels was:

1. Jews started this war; they want to destroy Germany.
2. There is no difference between Jew and Jew; they all are sworn enemies of the Reich.
3. For every soldier that dies, Jews are to blame; therefore they must pay for this.
4. Whoever wears the star of David (prescribed for all Jews) is an enemy of the people; whoever goes around with these people privately is the same as a Jew and must be treated as such.
5. Jews enjoy the protection of our enemy countries; no further proof of the destructive role they are playing among our people is needed.
6. Jews are couriers of the enemy among us; he who goes around with them is a deserter in wartime.
7. Jews have no right to feel equal with us; wherever they raise their voice they should be told to keep quiet. . . . Simply because they are Jews and have no voice in the community.
8. If a Jew plays upon your sentimentality, remember that that is a mere speculation on your forgetfulness; show him you see through him and punish him by your disdain.
9. A decent enemy after defeat deserves magnanimity; the Jew isn't so; he just pretends he is.
10. Jews are to blame for the war's treatment; they get from us just what they deserve; they have more than earned it.

Dr. Goebbels warned that regulation of the Jewish question is a matter for the State and said the population must not mix into the affair.

Germans 'in front of Kerch'; Russians hold in north: Page 6.

Alabama Farmers Ask For Strike Moratorium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANBURN, Ala. — Labor was asked to declare a moratorium on the right to strike during the national emergency in resolutions passed by the Alabama Farm Bureau, representing 40,000 farmers, in recent annual session here. Full support was accorded President Roosevelt in his foreign policy and any effort on the part of any group to profit by the present emergency was condemned.

The session was attended by Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama.

Kerch Strait Another Crete?

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Potential Blitz by Nazis

How the Germans in the Crimea have come nearly to a critical part of the campaign when they will have to attempt to cross the narrow strait leading from the peninsula to the mainland of the Caucasus. Kerch strait key to Caucasus; Germans "in front of Kerch": Page 6.

Sapping of Axis Strength Foreseen in British Gains

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14—Deterioration in the Axis military position this winter is expected in Service circles here.

For this there are three main reasons — the revision of the Neutrality Act in the United States, the German loss of momentum on the eastern front as a whole, and the numerical superiority of the British engaged in building up the Western Desert force.

The Axis has been trying desperately to send counter-reinforcements across the Mediterranean to the front, where the British are expected to launch an offensive in due course.

But the Axis losses in troops and war materiel at the hands of the British Navy are estimated as equivalent to the price of a defeat in a sizable land engagement, and it is believed that Gen. Erwin Rommel's corps in North Africa is not significantly larger or better prepared for major action now than it was when its strength was assessed as two complete armored divisions, plus some components of a third, and about 100,000 Italians —mostly motorized infantry.

Depend on Seaborne Supplies

Except for such food as may be obtainable from Vichy-governed Tunisia, this Army is dependent on seaborne supplies acrosss waters where the Allies now claim pronounced sea and air superiority.

According to a Swiss informant, quoted here, train after train coming down through the Brenner Pass is packed with Axis reinforcements. When these reach Naples, however, they find themselves in a first-class bottleneck, for the dock areas of this port have been burned and blasted again and again by the RAF during the past three weeks, as have the reception quays along the North African coast all the way from Bardia to Tunis.

Damage to the precious gasoline installations in this region is declared to have been so great that even if the Axis rushes substantial air reinforcements to Tripoli, difficulty willl be experienced in keeping them in the air.

Troops Trained for Raiding

Britain's mysterious troops known as the Commandos—the pick of the Army specially trained for raiding, and hitherto accounted a secret development, to which the censor allowed no allusion—have been effectively in action, and it can now be divulged that one night operation of theirs at Bardia was so successful that the Italians thought an invasion had actually started and dispatched tanks and armored cars to repel it.

Amendment of the Neutrality Act promises to release more British warships for the Mediterranean, a fact which in turn promises a greater guarantee of the safe arrival for British reinforcements in North Africa. These have already been pouring in steadily enough to carry the conviction that British establishment of a handsome numerical superiority on land is proceeding satisfactorily.

The air resources are being commensurately increased. The Free French are understood to be making notable contribution of pilots.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, now commanding in India, has admitted that he underestimated the speed with which the Axis could muster forces for successful counterattack when the Britih seized and lost Libya early this year. Elaborate care is being taken this time to make sure that the Allies' plans shall not be forestalled. That is one reason why serious attention has been paid to reports of renewed Nazi preparations for the invasion of Britain on what may be termed Jules Verne lines.

It is reasoned that, if the Russian campaign becomes for the Nazis an expensive deadlock at the best, or a spectacular failure at the worst, German leaders will be forced by the critical mood of the German public to attempt an airborne assault upon these islands.

Obviously, their scheme was to deal with the Soviets first. But now they are reported as saying that they are going to send back large numbers of soldiers to Germany to work in the war industries during the winter.

This may not imply a general Nazi withdrawal. Today the Ger-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

German Morale Linked To Courage of Desperation

By W. E. Lucas
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is generally agreed by people reaching this country from Germany that at the present time there is practically no sign of a break in the morale of the German people. Despite scarcity of food, a general feeling of uneasiness over the mounting toll of loss on the Russian front, and a widespread war weariness, the German people are more solidly behind the war effort than they were in September, 1939.

But the morale that keeps the people going is an unhealthy one, based largely upon fear—fear of the consequences of defeat and the torrent of revenge that they expect will sweep over Germans from every quarter of the occupied countries. It is a morale backed up by desperation which tells the people that, however unpleasant it may be there is no going back; it is either victory or annihilation.

This is the position in Germany today where hope for ultimate victory still burns. What will happen tomorrow depends on how far events will break down the sullen resignation and how far the German High Command can keep to its schedule of victories.

It looks now as if both schedule and objectives are out of gear. The Russian war has not turned out according to the original plans. Moreover it has stirred the people and disrupted the country as nothing else has since September, 1939. In the first place it came unexpectedly. In the second place it has brought to the German people for the first time the horrors of war. In spite of an official conspiracy of silence, Dr. Joseph Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry has not been able to keep the facts from the German people.

It is a common thing to hear in streetcars, in cafes and in air-raid shelters talk of the slaughter on the Eastern front. It has been a practice in Berlin for the cinema-going public either to leave before, or enter after, the showing of newsreels of the Russian war. This confession of weakness has so distressed the authorities that they have ordered the doors to be closed so that no one can leave before the news is finished.

The truth, too, seeps out in other ways. There is, for instance, an almost universal shortage of doctors, of medical facilities for civilian use. Recently Berlin papers carried announcements urging people only to call a doctor when it was absolutely necessary. The Department of Health has issued instructions prohibiting physicians from prescribing certain treatments, especially such as include iodine and aspirin, and diets calling for supplementary foods. These indications, joined with the transport restrictions which prevent relatives from visiting the wounded and the postal curtailment of letters and food parcels to men at the front, sow a deep suspicion that the losses in the

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Thousands of N. E. Farmers Flow Into Worcester as Grange Confers Degrees

Colorful Ceremony High Light of Meeting

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14—High light of the Grange—the conferring of seven degrees at the National Convention—was reached today as many thousands of New England farmers drove into Worcester for the solemn and colorful ceremonial.

So many people came to receive the degrees, and to see others receive them that arrangements were made to hold six classes. This means that six times from early this morning until after 10 o'clock tonight the large municipal auditorium at Worcester was to be filled to capacity. It seats about 3,500.

Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of the Assembly of Demeter, directed the ceremonies.

The secret ritual, symbolizing the seasons and the quest of the Pilgrim for an understanding of the higher meaning of nature, is carried out with music, beautiful settings, and rich costumes. All National officers except the Master appear in Greek garb and repeat the words of the ritual that have been enriched with the years.

Unusually big classes of initiates were held this year because the Grange is strong in New England and many members could get here in their own automobiles or in chartered busses. The city is full of cars bearing out-of-state licenses and many automobiles carry the whole family.

At the auditorium, where the degrees were conferred, five New England States exhibited their products. Here were Cape Cod cranberry bogs, Rhode Island's famous Rhode Island Reds, clucking constantly, and New Hampshire showing her own breed of chickens.

New Hampshire's State Extension Service arranged the State's exhibit. In the four other exhibiting States the Departments of Agriculture put on the display. Vermont missed out for some reason, but its maple products were being exhibited commercially.

In charge of the exhibits is Alfred W. Lombard of the Department of Agriculture of Massachusetts. Just 21 years ago when the Grange met in Boston, Mr. Lombard staged a similar exhibit for the audience. He has had a lot of practice since then and is delighted to put his experience to use.

Inflation Action

Check inflation by the application of economic controls if possible, but if these fail and price-fixing becomes necessary, make sure that price-fixing itself is controlled in a democratic way, advised the National Grange when its delegates adopted a recommendation of its Committee on Agriculture. The resolution was made public this afternoon.

Farmers don't want to see inflation get out of bounds any more than any conservative investor. Unless controlled, inflation may destroy the foundations of democracy, the Grange resolution warned. Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the Indiana Grange, and chairman of the committee reporting, read the statement to the convention and found it received with general approval.

It may be possible that economic devices, adopted voluntarily without legislative compulsion, may check inflation, the committee observed. Such devices, it indicated, are increasing saving, increase in income taxation, more economical administration of government, maximum production of consumer goods; and restricting credit to productive purposes. In short, a variety of practices designed to lesson the pressure of demand upon existing supplies of consumer goods. If such controls work all will be well, the resolution indicated—but what if they don't? What if arbitrary price control becomes necessary to stop unreasonable price advances?

Establish such controls, advises the Grange—with important qualifications. They should be imposed only if (1) all groups are included in price fixing regulations; (2) if such activities be devoted to preventing profiteering; (3) if Congress retain control.

The Grange suggests that administration of any price-control legislation be vested in a board with a chairman appointed by the President. Authority of the board would expire at a specified date and the board would remain subject to constant control by Congress.

Other members of the committee presenting this policy statement were Walter F. Kirk, Ohio; Harry B. Caldwell, N. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Carstensen, Washington, and Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Iowa.

Merger Urged

Because the Grange, like the farmer co-operative, has its roots in the local community, the two movements should join forces to stem the trend toward centralization and control from the top. This counsel was given to the convention here when H. E. Babcock, a leader in the co-operative field, addressed an early morning breakfast today.

Mr. Babcock spoke as an individual, but his official positions gave his words weight. He is known as one of the founders and counsellors of the highly successful Grange League Federation with headquarters in New York State, which does a business of $76,000,000 a year. He is also Vice-President of the National Council of Co-operatives and Chairman of the Board of Cornell University. What's more, according to Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, "he's a farmer who still milks his cows."

By a Staff Photographer

Participants in National Grange Ceremonies

These Grangers took part today in degree ceremonies at the 75th Annual Convention at Worcester. Miss Marygene Sehlmeyer, Sacramento, Calif. (left), and Mrs. Vrina Taber, Ithaca, N. Y. (right), with Mrs. Blanche Newsom, Columbus, Ind., as Pomona in the Order.

Sidelights on the Grange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14—The massive old Bible that lies open on the altar in the center of this Grange convention hall has been put to similar use in 66 previous national conventions. The flyleaf bears an inscription in a flowing old-fashioned hand saying that it was presented to the national order when its ninth convention was held in the Galt House at Louisville, Ky., in 1875.

The Friendly Woodhulls

Representing the largest local Grange in the world are jolly Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhull of Webster, N. Y. Their local has more than 1,000 members, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodhull, veteran members of the order, are responsible for bringing in many of them. When Mr. Louis J. Taber, National Master, telephoned Mrs. Woodhull one day to ask her how many members she and her husband had enlisted she said she just couldn't tell. She lost count when the number passed the 500 mark. How do they do it? Just by being friendly to neighbors, say those who know them. The Woodhulls have never had children of their own, but their house is always full of young folks. Mr. Woodhull raises fruit, chickens, gladioli. The chief hobby of the Woodhulls is attending national Grange conventions. They never miss.

Californians Proud

Californians are proud of their delegation, which numbers more than 20. Some came by train, some drove. One family got here on time by averaging 600 miles a day. "We got up every morning at five," said vivacious Jean Smith, a member of the party. Jean, who comes from Buttonwillow, Calif., will play piano solos for the convention. Her chum here is Marygene Sehlmeyer, daughter of the California State Master who made the trip by automobile with his wife and three children.

Youngest Twin Grangers

A typical Grange family here are the four Pearsons from Ogilvie, Minn. William B. Pearson, the father, is State Master. His wife, Alice, is a loyal Grange worker. Then there are two fine looking boys, Duane and Deane, both Grangers. The boys didn't come along just for the trip. They have just reached the age—14—which makes them eligible for the highest degree of the order. This seventh degree is conferred only at national conventions. So Duane and Deane came on to receive it. Will they be the youngest members taking the degree at this session? Their mother says she isn't sure, but one thing she feels she can count on: they will be the youngest twins in a class of many thousands.

Runs in the Family

A third generation Granger attending the sessions is a fine, serious-faced youngster of whom the Hoosier delegation is proud. He's Jesse Richard Newsom, son of Herschel Newsom, Master of the Indiana Grange. Herschel Newsom, in turn, is the son of Jesse Newsom who was Master of the Indiana Grange from 1921 to 1931. Before that, there was another generation Newsom—John Q. A.—who was overseer of the State Grange, a great-great uncle of the lad attending the meetings here. Before that? Well, Mr. Newsom says he has never traced back any farther, but there's no telling what genealogical research might bring up.

Whittier Gavel

Authentic associations with John G. Whittier, the New England poet, are attached to a gavel presented to Louis J. Taber, national master, last night. Wood for the gavel was taken from a tree that grew in Whittier's orchard—one made famous in the lines of one of his poems:

"We sit beneath their orchard trees,
We hear, like them, the hum of bees."

The handle of the gavel was a thole pin in the schoolhouse where Whittier taught. The Essex County Pomona Grange made the presentation. Deputy Willard Kelly of Amesbury, Mass., who now lives in the schoolhouse, obtained the materials, had the gavel made, and had the facts about it attested by a notary public so Mr. Taber might be sure of the authenticity of his new instrument.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in City Hall, Broadway, Revere, 8 p. m.

Faculty recital by H. Wilfred Churchill, pianist. The program will include compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Lisst, and other composers. At the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 Fenway, 8:15 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Italian Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"You Can Defend America" revue under the auspices of Moral Rearmament Group. A dramatization sponsored by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. At the clubhouse, 48 Beacon Street, 3 p. m. There will be no admission charge.

French program by Mlle. Germaine Arosa, sponsored by l'Alliance francais group of Boston—Cambridge. At the Copley-Plaza, 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

New High Seen For Travel In Coming Year

Outstanding travel officials from the United States and Canada today predicted that the tourist industry in the United States next year, particularly the New England area, will hit a new high.

These men spoke before the opening of the Recreational Session of the 17th Annual Conference of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Bruce Macnamee, Chief of the United States Travel Bureau in Washington, principal speaker of the session, keynoted the opening meeting by declaring that the maximum development of recreational travel is necessary to keep Americans fit for patriotic duty and is one of the most "important factors of our great defense program."

Other prominent speakers to address the morning sessions were Albert K. Dawson, Publicity Director of the American Express Co., New York; D. Leo Dolan, Chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau; and Glenwood Sherrard, Chairman of the New England Council's recreational Development Committee. Mr. Dawson, in forecasting next summer's travel for New England, saw a banner year for this area. His observations were that $2,000,000 more would be put in circulation through defense industries established throughout the six New England States, thus putting more money in the average man's pocket.

"New England, with its rich diversity of scenic resources, its innumerable tourist attractions, its accesibility to great population centers, is receiving its usual share of the travel harvest," Mr. Macnamee said.

Mr. Sherrard told the meeting that the New England Council's recent survey of this year's tourist business indicated an average gain of about 16 per cent over last year. Attributing this gain in New England's recreational business in part to increased incomes of defense workers and in part to accelerated promotional activities of the State development agencies, Mr. Sherrard said "further promotional work on our part will find an increase in the travel industry for 1942."

Cambridge Council Race

(Counted by proportional representation)

Candidate	First-Choices (1st Count)	Total Gains	Standings on 75th Count
1—Francis L. Sennott, D*	3,487	....	Elected
2—John D. Lynch, E	3,275	....	Elected
3—John H. Corcoran, E	2,059	....	Elected
4—Thomas M. McNamara, Ind*	1,488	1,536	3,024
5—Marcus Morton, Jr. E R	1,467	1,553	3,020
6—Edward A. Crane, E*	1,180	1,758	2,938
7—Russell Gerould, E R	1,345	1,537	2,882
8—William M. Hogan, Jr. D*	1,046	1,680	2,726
9—Hyman Pill, D*	923	1,664	2,587
10—Michael A. Sullivan, Ind.*	1,344	1,221	2,565
11—Francis J. Roche, D*	983	1,540	2,523

Key

D—Indorsed by the Democratic Ward-City Committee.
E—Indorsed by the Plan E Committee.
E R—Indorsed by both the Plan E Committee and the Republican Ward-City Committee.
Ind.—Running independently, without indorsement.
*—Incumbent of present City Council.

Landis Urges Greater Effort To Meet Peril Now Facing N.E.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Asserting "we are in deadly peril; we must look the possibility of war squarely in the face, now," Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Chief of Civilian Defense in New England, today appealed for even greater efforts toward protecting homes and industry from grim potentialities.

At the same time, the measured-voiced defense head disclosed to a special session of the New England Conference at Hotel Statler that there are now only four communities of more than 5,000 population in New England that still lack organizations for air raid protection.

He further revealed that there is now an air raid observation station for each 32 square miles of New England territory. Each of these observation posts, he said, is manned by from 12 to 15 watchers, each is already connected by telephone to control centers where movements of hostile aircraft can be plotted and flashed to army interceptors and anti-aircraft batteries as well as to communities in danger of being attacked.

Acting as philosopher of today's sessions, Henry R. Luce, editor of Time, Life, and Fortune, in a forward-looking assessment of the world's future, said it was more "splendid, richer in human possibilities than any future which ever lay before any generation of man. We are seeing the dawn of world history," he said.

"Two great facts join to make this future," Mr. Luce said. "First, it is now possible to produce enough, and more than enough, for all the material needs of every man, woman, and child on this earth. That has never been true before.

"For the first time in history, all the nations of the world will be living closely interconnected lives, using a common store of knowledge and ideas and even more rapidly approximating a similar mode of life—at least of the material level.

"Put the coming-together of all the people of the world and, as if by divine plan simultaneously, the capacity of men to produce all they need for material well being, and what do you have? I think we must call it the dawn of world history.

"It is the right to shape this future that is the stake in the war."

Dean Landis' remarks were a high point in today's final sessions of the seventeenth annual conference which is convened by the New England Council. Other sessions were devoted to recreational business in the region, agriculture and mobilization of industry for defense production.

The dominant tone of many of the sessions was a thinly veiled hostility to the New Deal. This hostility apparently stems from the feeling that the Government is exercising ascendingly greater control over business and is fumbling in the labor policy.

The labor question was discussed at some length by Thomas Roy Jones, President of American Type Founders, Inc., of Elizabeth, N. J., who condemned "seizure legislation" as an answer to defense strikes. He charged that use of the Army and Navy is "typical of the methods of the governments we are arming to destroy."

Mr. Jones then proposed a five-point program to the Administration:—

1. A statement from the Administration that no person may be coerced into union membership, or be forced to contribute to, or join a union not of his own choosing, as a condition of employment.
2. A statement from the Administration that there shall be no strikes or lockouts in defense industries until there have been reasonable negotiation and use of all mediation channels.
3. No strike shall be called only after approval of a majority of workers in a governmentally supervised election.
4. No slow-down or sabotage shall be allowed to interfere with defense production.
5. A statement of conditions from the Administration forming the basis for future intervention and seizure.

W. Bruce Macnamee
Director, United States Travel Bureau, who spoke before New England Council.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, followed by clearing tonight, little change in temperature, with the lowest about 40 degrees; Saturday increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature; gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate southwest Saturday.

Maine: Clearing preceded by very light showers in south portion, slightly colder in south portion tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Clearing and slightly colder tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy, followed by clearing tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Diminishing winds becoming variable, except moderate northerly along the Maine coast tonight and shifting winds becoming moderate southwest Saturday; weather cloudy, occasional very light showers north of Portsmouth followed by clearing tonight; fair Saturday; good visibility.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate southwest and west winds becoming west or northwest over the north portion Saturday; weather mostly cloudy over north and increasing cloudiness over south portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	40	New York	43	42
Chicago	44	44	Norfolk	40	37
Denver	40	35	Philadelphia	34	32
Kansas City	44	44	St. Louis	49	48
Los Angeles	56	55	San Francisco	45	..
Miami	76	68	Washington	33	31
Minneapolis	25	24			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 14.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:56 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Saturday, 1:35 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m.

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Sideglances in Washington: Light (Touch) Pierces Gloom

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Piercing the Gloom:

Isolationist Senator Hiram Johnson's gloomy predictions were more than most Senators could take. Subsequent debate on the neutrality amendments was in a noticeably lighter vein.

Example: Senator Bennett Clark: "If the Senator will take the trouble to read the debates in the House of Commons as reported in the American press, he will have no difficulty in ascertaining that fact" (that Britain plans dismemberment of Germany).

Senator Alben W. Barkley: "I have trouble enough in keeping up with the debates in the United States Senate."

Senate Bridegroom:

The galleries were deeply amused when Senate whip Lister Hill reported that Senator "Bob" Reynolds, recently married to Evalyn McLean, was "necessarily absent" and even more so when he added, "The Senator from North Carolina is paired—." But it happened to be Senator Wagner he was paired with.

Party Line:

Despite his long service on Capitol Hill, Secretary of State Cordell Hull seldom intervenes in Congressional maneuvers these days.

But with the prospect of a photo-finish on neutrality this week he went into action.

"Yes," he admitted, "I've been talking with my former colleagues on the Hill all morning, but," he added slyly, "only on social affairs."

Winning Wives?:

Two new envoys merging on Washington have a better understanding of Anglo-American ways because of the women they married. Wife of Japan's special emissary, Saburo Kurusu, is an American, the former Alice Little of Chicago. Maxim Litvinoff, the new Soviet Ambassador, is married to Ivy Low, niece of Sir A. Maurice Low, once Washington correspondent for the London Morning Post.

Calling His Bluff:

Republican press chief Franklyn Waltman has been threatening to resign over inter-party differences for weeks. At least, he has been saying so around the National Press Club. This week, one of his former newspaper colleagues, Jay Hayden, wrote the story.

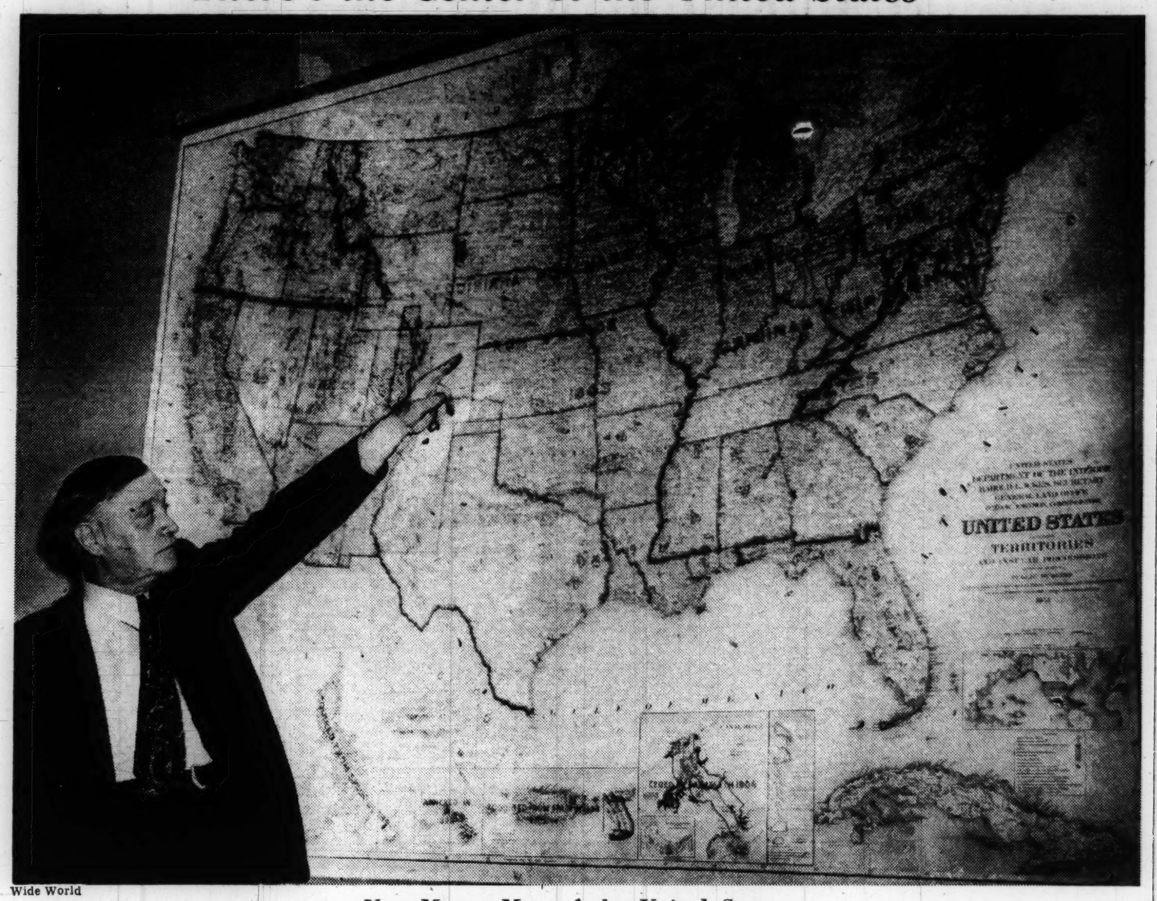
"Now I've got to resign to make myself an honest man," Mr. Waltman lamented to friends over the Press Club luncheon table next day.

Axis Armistices:

The German Embassy did not fly its swastika on Armistice Day, but then, they never have celebrated America's Armistice Day.

The Italians had their flag out, but Nov. 11, they explained, happens to be the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel.

There's the Center of the United States



Wide World

New Master Map of the United States

Fred W. Johnson, Commissioner of the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior, points to the geographic center of the United States, located near Kearny, Neb., on the new edition of the master map of this country. The map, brought up to date after more than two years' work, contains many features never before included in the portrayal of the country's acres of land and water. The map may be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $3.50 a copy.

Texas Bars Road Beer Signs; Eliminates Double Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — Thousands upon thousands of beer signs that clutter Texas highways and byways, from the wind-swept plains of the Panhandle to the warm Gulf coast and from the piney woods of East Texas to the sun-baked sands around El Paso, are coming down. A new State law has made them illegal.

Following the lead of Missouri, Florida and other States which have taken steps, with the cooperation of the brewers, to eliminate the indiscriminate use of outdoor signs for beer advertising, the Legislature has outlawed this particularly obnoxious blight on the Texas scene. By so doing it is automatically removing a serious traffic hazard.

It was getting so you couldn't see the road for the beer signs, especially at the crossroads. Even with the beer signs taken down, there will be lots of signs left to mar the scenery and impede traffic, but some leaders in the Legislature are hopeful that during succeeding sessions they can follow through and restrict liquor signs and numerous other classifications as well.

The beer sign law was sponsored openly by the brewers, and a committee from that industry is working with the State Liquor Board in seeking voluntary compliance.

The new laws starts out by making all sign and billboard advertising of beer illegal, and then it grants a few exceptions. An establishment selling beer may have one outdoor beer sign and one only, and the letters may not exceed 12 inches in neight. The sign may contain only the word "beer"; no trade names or other advertising matter may be included.

The legislators and the brewers agreed that this regulation certainly will improve the appearance of the drive-ins, taverns and other beer establishments which line the highways.

As for the highway signs, only signs with not less than 180 square feet may be used, and these billboards may not be placed within 200 feet of an establishment selling beer. It may seem strange that only the large signs are permitted, but this is explained in what appears to be a logical way. In the first place, signs of regulation billboard size are somewhat costly, and it is expected that this fact alone will tend to regulate their number. Secondly, the billboards are already more or less controlled; that is, they are usually placed back from the highway where they won't be traffic hazards and they are maintained in an orderly and systematic fashion. And thirdly, the theory is that it is better to have a billboard, from all standpoints, than a conglomeration of signs of all sizes stuck along the highway.

This was found to be true in two Texas communities where the plan was tried on a voluntary basis before the measure was introduced in the Legislature. At Waco and Wichita Falls a brewers' committee co-operated with beer retailers in cleaning up the beer signs to conform with the proposed State regulations. Civic-minded citizens of the two communities who had become disgusted over the sign-infested approaches to their towns were pleased with the results.

Following passage of the measure, a state-wide committee was appointed by the brewing industry to further the task of compliance. The committee has started the work of covering the State by counties. It meets with beer retailers to explain the law and ask for voluntary compliance. Thus far excellent co-operation has been reported.

Close Faculty Aid Goal of Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Delegates from 15 of Oregon's 16 institutions of higher education, in a conference on the Oregon State College campus, called by the Oregon Federation of Collegiate Leaders, asked for increased faculty co-operation but not faculty domination in student affairs. The body adopted a resolution recommending that student executive councils be composed of both faculty and student representatives.

The conference proposed that the faculty representative or representatives be appointed by the president of the institution and be empowered to speak for the administration.

The two-day session brought 103 delegates, the largest group ever attending a meeting of the four-year-old Federation.

Bob McNeil of Albany College, Portland, was elected President of the Conference succeeding Hal Lauer of Portland University. Julian Arrian of Portland University was named Vice-President. The University of Oregon, Eugene, was chosen for next year's meeting place, thereby automatically making Ed Torgeson, President of the University student body, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation.

U. S. Army Riders Sweep Tanbark In Military Events at N. Y. Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Midwest, Dixie and Jersey Seashore divided honors at the fifty-eighth National Horse Show, but the United States Army topped them all.

In all the years the soldier-riders from other countries have been coming here, it never happened before. Maj. Henri Luebberman and Captains Marshall Frame and Frank Henry, from Fort Riley, Kansas, and Capt. Frank Wing from Fort Bliss, Texas, just took the thing apart.

And don't forget the horses. Old Reliable Dakota, Army-bred Democrat and the youngsters, Smacko and Ethel D, combined to give our boys all but one of the seven titles on the military program. They polished it off last night with the International Military Perpetual Challenge Trophy, running away from Cuba and Peru in that order.

By all odds, the competitor who won the fans more than any other was Miss Marg Cotter of Washington. She came up here with her old bay campaigner, Rocksie, and wound up with both the major jumping titles.

Miss Cotter's triumph in the open jumper class, aboard Rocksie, was the first ever turned in by a woman in that competition. On top of that, Rocksie and Miss Cotter, who gives out a hair-raising yell as her mount approaches each barrier, also walked off with the Knock-Down-and-Out Jumper Crown. Pappy, the three-year old Virginia champ, brought the Young Hunter Crown to Mrs. Douglas Prime of Warrenton.

Man-o'-War's nephew, Woodfellow, from Patricia du Pont's Delaware barn, took the prized Conformation Hunter Title, but only after a stiff fight with Mrs. George Watts Hill's Inky, from Rougemont, N. C., which wound up as boss of the working hunters.

The Dodge Stables, owned by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Johnson, Jr., trotted out a long list of saddle and harness horses and finished on top for money winnings with $2,610 for the week. Glenholme Farms, owned by Adrian van Sinderen of Washington, Conn., beat out the Dodge outfit for collecting blue ribbons—12 to 9.

The Weils won four saddle horse championships, taking two with America Beautiful, the fancy-stepping mare bought from Irving Florsheim of Chicago for $20,000 last year.

But nothing came close to Wensleydale Pilot, the little star of John F. Cuneo's Hawthorn Farm Stables from Libertyville, Ill. Whenever he came out in a harness horse competition, he was expected to win.

Farmers Told To Pay Debts, Save Surplus

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau, last night advised farm folk to "use the additional income they receive during these times to pay their debts and to buy saving bonds to hold against the difficult days that are bound to come."

Mr. O'Neal, in a speech prepared for delivery at the 23rd annual convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau, asserted that "all groups of the population should make up their minds to get along without some things for the duration of the emergency."

"If people generally will reduce their purchases of goods voluntarily and save money instead of spending it," he went on, "the savings thus accumulated will form a backlog of purchasing power necessary to keep our industrial plants going and our labor employed when peace comes again."

Emphasizing that the "immediate job of the nation is the defense job," he recommended that the Government should follow policies "which will best maintain fair economic balance among the various groups, so that readjustments following the war may be made with the least possible disturbance."

The farm leader expressed belief that the present "is no time to adopt hasty and ill-considered policies which are unfair to any group in the country" and declared that "the time has not yet arrived" for levying of a general sales tax or a manufacturers' sales tax.

"Sooner or later all groups must realize that all, in the long run, will be better off if they will get together on a program of building a greater America, instead of each group working selfishly in its own particular interest, Mr. O'Neal said.

"This country cannot continue to develop as a great nation, we cannot hope to maintain and preserve our democratic institutions, unless our national economy is made to function in the interest of all groups and every citizen."

Turkish Shakeup Furthers Ship Probe

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 12. Delayed (AP)—Gen Ali Riza Artunkal, national gendarmerie chief, was named Defense Minister, and Admiral Fahri Engin, retired, was made Communications Minister tonight in a Cabinet shakeup aimed at pressing investigation of the torpedo-sinking of the Turkish ship, Refah, last June when 100 Turkish naval experts perished.

General Artunkal succeeded Saffet Arikan and Admiral Engin displaced Cevdet Kerim Incedayi.

New 'Official Master Map' Portrays U. S. Conservation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Government is today holding up a vivid and graphic mirror to America.

It presents a mosaic of the nation, piecing together the growth of the United States from a tiny colony on the Atlantic Coast into a continental empire containing within its borders some of the world's largest specimens of man's engineering and construction ingenuity.

This is the "official master map" of the United States, the only map of its kind prepared by Congressional mandate. It has just been completed by the General Land Office of the Department of Interior.

Recording the advancement made in the national program for conservation of natural resources, the new map contains many features never before included in this portrayal of the Nation's geographic details first ordered assembled by Congress in 1880. Revision of its contents every two years has been the continuing task of the Department of the Interior.

Behind the smooth 5 by 7 feet surface of the map, which shows for the first time the location of the 57 Federal grazing districts in 10 Western States, major reclamation projects, and additions to the national parks of the Nation, lies the story of almost a century and a half of labor by a small army of expert surveyors, draftsmen, engravers and other craftsmen.

Jefferson Aided Start

It all began in the early days of the Republic, when it was decided that new methods of land measurement should be adopted in the New World. With Thomas Jefferson playing a prominent part in the proceedings, Congress enacted the ordinance of 1875, calling for an identification of the vast stretches of the public domain lying virtually unknown west of the original 13 colonies, based on a new rectangular system of survey in which a "township," six miles square, formed the unit of measurement.

Groups of surveyors sent out into the wilderness transmitted field notes of their findings to Washington, later to be incorporated in the official files of the General Land Office with its establishment as a bureau in the Treasury Department in 1812 and subsequent transfer to the Department of the Interior in 1849.

Clambering over mountains, fording rivers, slogging through desert wastes, the surveyors moved ever westward with the expansion of the Nation, their rapidly accumulating sheafs of field notes giving occasional glimpses of the dangers they encountered. From Florida came a report of a surveying transit being shot from its stand by an Indian bullet. Indian forays in Kansas and Nebraska at one time threatened to bring a halt to the scientific work.

Vagaries of nature frequently brought perplexities to the surveyors through the decades which followed. Rivers shifted their courses, piling up new land at one point and washing away the soil at another; survey markers were destroyed by the ravages of the weather; islands shifted by wave action appeared in locations at variance with earlier survey identifications.

In addition, frequent boundary disputes required a re-check of original measurements by the Government surveyors, while the opening up of additional areas also brought its identification tasks.

Through it all, the field note manuscripts flowed incessantly into Washington, there to form the basis of the official township plat record of every inch of surveyed public domain in the United States. Today, more than 6,000 volumes of the surveyors' field notes, and 100,000 township plats are included in the General Land Office files, on the basis of these records, more than 6,000,000 patents, certifying the original transfer of tracts of the public domain from Government to other ownership, have been issued by the General Land Office.

And today so great is our country and its land problems that, despite the 156 years of surveying activities, there are still unsurveyed 120,468,798 acres of the public domain in the continental United States and 375,889,122 acres in Alaska.

Ordered in 1880

Up until 1880, there was no accepted standard official map of the rapidly expanding United States, so Congress decided to do something about it. It ordered the General Land Office to prepare such a map, and keep it revised at two-year intervals.

Thereupon, expert draftsmen pored over the early surveying fieid notes and the accumulation of township plats and began assembling the mosaic of America. Their completed drawings were turned over to engravers who transferred by hand, backwards, every line, letter, and identifying symbol onto 20 large copper plates.

Giving the map additional educational value, the cartographers outlined the boundaries of territorial acquisitions by the United States, portraying the scope of the original 13 colonies, the Louisiana purchase from France in 1803, the cession of Florida by Spain in 1819, the annexation of Texas in 1845, the cession of California by Mexico in 1848, the Gadsden Purchase which straightened out the southern Arizona border in 1853 and the establishment of American title to the Oregon-Washington Territory in 1846.

Later, the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 and the areas transferred to United States sovereignty after the Spanish-American War in 1898, were indicated on the map.

The first edition of the master map of the United States in 1880 was a photolithographic process; today it comprises a masterpiece of color-press work by the geological survey.

And today, although the dramatic adventures of early pioneering surveying days have disappeared, the work of continuous revision of the master map is one of constant checking and rechecking, measurement and remeasurement, and the erasing of old lines and addition of new ones on the old copper plates, still made by the highly skilled process of hand engraving in reverse.

Copies of the new official master map of the United States, mounted on canvas, are expected to be ready for sale to the public at $3.50 by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., within a short time.

'Must' Plans In U.S. Backing Of Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—A "must" program to integrate the economic and defensive activities of the nations of the western hemisphere said to have been approved by President Roosevelt was presented by William La Varre, chief of the American Republics unit of the Department of Commerce before a "Pan-American Night" dinner of the Foreign Commerce Club of New York at the Astor Hotel last night. Mr. La Varre outlined the program, to be carried out by the Department of Commerce, as follows:

1. We must help the governments of Latin America maintain stable economic conditions.
2. We must co-operatively prevent 1932 conditions from recurring.
3. We must co-operate with Latin-American governments to protect their currencies from critical depreciations.
4. We must co-operate with any reasonable plan for developing Latin America's public works.
5. We must co-operate in the building of new Latin-American industries.
6. We must expand our inter-American agreements.
7. We must continue to purchase as much strategic materials—defense materials—as possible from our own neighbors in Latin America.
8. We must, to the best of our current and future ability, export promptly whatever essential materials are privately needed by our old and new Latin-American private customers. Share and share alike.
9. We must produce, allocate and export the equipment necessary for both old and new essential industries.
10. We must provide Pan-America with more ships—and keep them running, more planes, more highways and motor transport.

Mr. La Varre declared that Axis activities in South America were still too effective, adding that some steps must be taken against anti-American agents and Axis-colonizing infiltration.

More than 1,000 members of the Foreign Commerce Club, including leaders in the transport, export and import fields, attended the dinner at which several Latin-American consular officials were present.

Religious Awakening Among Youth Found by Chaplain at Fort Knox

FORT KNOX, Ky., Nov. 14 (AP)—"There is a pronounced religious awakening among the youth in the Army," Lieut. Col. William D. Cleary, chaplain leader at Fort Knox, believes.

"We have discovered it in Army camps," Colonel Cleary said today. "Every day many men who have never had religious training come to us for information. This is one reason we know there is an awakening."

Colonel Cleary and the 32 chaplains who have charge of the religious guidance of the nearly 40,000 men at the fort had no statistics to back up their belief, but the Colonel said:

"Of our 32 chaplains, 30 are reserve officers who have just come from civilian churches, and they all agree that attendance here exceeds anything they have ever experienced previously."

The Colonel, a Roman Catholic priest, has been in the Army 24 years. He came to Fort Knox three years ago from the Philippines.

The World War, Colonel Cleary declared, taught Army leaders the value of religious training for troops.

In 1917-18, he explained, worship facilities were a hit or miss matter, "but today the situation is changed."

"Today, religion is stressed in the Army just as much as drill and is just as valuable."

"And now we are about to open nine new chapels for use by every denomination," the Colonel said.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Girl Scout Leaders Have Fun Dancing and Singing Old Airs

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Girl Scout Leaders' Association last night had opportunity to test for themselves the value of folk songs and dances in promoting wholesome fun at a gathering. Miss Janet Tobitt, widely known for her work in this field first had the leaders join her in the songs and, before they knew it they were dancing to "O Susanna," "Skip To My Lou," "Portland Fancy" and other play party tunes.

There has been a great revival of folk dancing all over the country during the past two years, said Miss Tobitt. Games and songs that children and the mountain and country folk, isolated from commercial entertainment have long enjoyed, are now being adopted by urban groups. Sophisticated dancing schools in many cities are including folk dance evenings on their schedules and finding them almost more popular than those devoted to regular ballroom dancing. In this period, she said, there is a need generally recognized, for people to be more self-reliant for their amusements.

The joy of folk dancing, she told the Girl Scout leaders, is that everyone can take part—and if it isn't fun, she added, it shouldn't be done.

But last night it was fun. The leaders, all of them accustomed to getting the Girl Scouts started on interesting activities but not all of them so used to taking part in the games themselves, felt like Scouts themselves instead of adults when the dancing was in full swing.

Miss Tobitt also demonstrated the shepherd's pipes with the assistance of a group of pipers from one of the Boston Girl Scout troops. She is a member of the Advisory Board of the Pipers' Guild of America, a rule of which it is that one may neither buy nor sell her pipes but must make them herself. It requires a true musical ear to tune them properly, Miss Tobitt explained, and any carelessness in the making of the pipe is obvious to all who hear when the piper plays it. This point, she said, brings home a lesson to the young pipers.

Miss Tobitt travels over the country, sponsored by the National Girl Scouts, to work with this and other organizations interested in folk dancing. The dinner last night was at the Y. W. C. A.

Boston University Women's Council To Hold Bazaar

The Boston University Women's Council, Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, President, has announced a bazaar to be held at the Women's Building of the University, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, on Nov. 24, from 10 a. m., to 10 p. m. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the Boston University Medical School.

Mrs. F. Allen Burt is General Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, with Mrs. Nelson S. Walke, Secretary, and Mrs. Howard W. Selby, Treasurer.

Among those planning the affair are Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh, in charge of life memberships; Miss Ida B. Johnson, book table, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Northup and Mrs. W. Stanton Yeager; Mrs. Asa H. Weeks, candy, assisted by Mrs. Philip E. Bunker and Mrs. Leo D. O'Neil; Mrs. Howard M. LeSourd, candle beam gift shop; Mrs. Jesse B Davis, flowers, assisted by Mrs. Alfred H. Meyer, Mrs. Charles P. Huse and Mrs. Bennett F. Avery; Mrs. Charles A. Rome, food table, assisted by Mrs. Henry I. Harriman and Mrs. Frank E. Roberts; Mrs. William N. Hartshorn and Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner, treasure table and white elephant, and Mrs. Burt, luncheon and tea, assisted by Mrs. Lyman C. Newell, Mrs. Frank F. Hill, Mrs. Horace B. Broudy, Mrs. Francis B. Strickland, Mrs. Abraham E. Pinanski, and others. Miss F. Gertrude Wentworth is chairman of tickets. Luncheon will be served from 12 to 2, and tea at 3:30.

Winthrop Woman Realty Chairman

Mrs. Elizabeth Byrne, of Winthrop, Mass., has been unanimously elected chairman of the women's division of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange for the coming year. Serving with her are Mrs. Mae Bieler, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Mabel Plowman, Secretary.

Mrs. Byrne has announced as her committee members: Executive committee—Winifred V. Bailey of Hopkinton, Doris Carley of West Newton, Mabel Phelan of Belmont, Mary M. Rourke of West Roxbury and Ruth Sulzer of Newton. Membership—Miss Adelaide M. Shores of Cambridge, chairman, assisted by Miss Mary A. Cuseck of Winthrop, Mrs. Mae E. Slayton of Cambridge, and Mrs. Louise C. Wright of Arlington. Legislation—Mrs. A. M. Farmer of Cambridge, chairman, with Miss Ann E. Leap of Brighton and Mrs. Ruth H. Schuman of Hyannis.

Housing for New Haven

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The New Haven, Conn., Housing Authority has been directed by the Federal Works Agency to select and submit for approval a site for a 300-unit defense housing project to house families of workers in defense plants. Construction of the project, the FWA said, would wait appropriation of new funds by Congress for defense housing purposes.

By a Staff Photographer

Learning the Art of Flower Arrangement

Four young members of Denison House, 93 Tyler Street, with their Junior League instructor, Miss Sally Foster. They are, left to right, Deeb Homsi, Priscilla Sada, Mary Teebagy, and her sister, Weston Teebagy.

Youth Taught Arrangement Of Flowers

Thirty young Syrian-Americans gathered in Denison House on Tyler Street, Boston, yesterday afternoon to learn how to arrange flowers artistically. Their teachers, members of the Junior League, divided them into two classes, one for large-vase arrangements and one for small, provided them with flowers and vases, and then acted as judges in the awarding of prizes for the resulting arrangements.

First prizes of yellow chrysanthemum plants went to Mary Teebagy and Robert Beshere; second prizes of red ribbons to Sarah Abraham and Charles Arbeeley.

These young city-dwellers have a natural and intense love of flowers, the workers at Denison House say, and it is only necessary to call one child off the street and give him some flowers, for word to get around, and their whole stock of flowers to be gone almost immediately. Afterward they have never found a single flower dropped on the street.

Nearly all the children present yesterday had been among the groups sent last summer for a three weeks' vacation at Camp Denison in Georgetown, where they had had a chance to grow flowers for themselves on modest plots of ground.

The five members of the Junior League who acted as instructors and judges were Miss Isabel Porter, Mrs. J. Burke Wilkinson, Mrs. Lothrop Dana, Mrs. W. H. Davies, and Miss Sally Foster, chairman.

Staley College Degree For Mrs. Bates-Batcheller

The Staley College of the Spoken Word, in Brookline, will honor Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller this evening with the degree of Doctor of the Art of Oratory, in recognition of her outstanding work as an ambassador of good will "without portfolio."

At the exercises, which will be open to the public, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller will speak on "Leaving France and How I Did It."

Staley College is the only institution of learning in the country authorized to confer this particular degree, according to Dr. Delbert M. Staley, President. Honored guests this evening will include many outstanding public figures who have been graduates of the school.

Women's Civic Federation Reports on Its Activities

From reports read at its thirtieth annual meeting and tea yesterday, it was revealed that the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, was responsible for the distribution of 120,463 bottles of milk during the the past year to undernourished children in the Boston public schools, and for 38,280 bottles of milk with 1,000 servings of a hot lunch to such children in the Brookline public schools. This is an activity which the Federation has carried on for a number of years.

In charge of the tea was Mrs. Francis H. Cummings, with Mrs. Russell Howell of Boston and Miss Marion Williams of Dedham as pourers.

Mrs. J. D. M. Ford, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the newly elected officers and members of the executive committee for the ensuing year: Mrs. Moses Williams, Needham, Chairman; Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, Boston, First Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Prison and Protective Social Measures Committee; Mrs. Harold Murdock, Brookline, 2nd Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Boston, 3rd Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Hayward Parker Whittington, Duxbury, 4th Vice-Chairman and Chairman, John Mason Brown, lectures; Mrs. Robert Cushing Terry, Chestnut Hill, 5th Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Lecture Committee; Mrs. Harry Hill Thorndike, Boston, Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph P. Carney, Worcester, First Assistant Treasurer; Miss Margaret A. Nugent, Boston, Second Assistant Treasurer and Executive Secretary; Mrs. Eliot Codman, Dedham, Secretary; Mrs. Charles Collens, Newton, Assistant Secretary.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Port Earning Profits for Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14—More goods are moving in and out of the port of Providence this year than ever before, thanks to the defense boom, and one of the chief beneficiaries of this mounting trade is the City itself. The municipal wharf at Field's Point expects to roll up an operating profit of $100,000 this year, far and away the greatest profit it has made since the wharf was built in 1916.

Principal reason for the City's record-breaking anticiapted profit is the fact that the United States Army has rented a large part of the municipal wharf, including the brand new $300,000 freight shed completed last summer. For the use of the facilities the Army will pay a minimum rental of $30,000 up to a maximum of $100,000 depending on the quantity of goods moved.

Just what kind of goods or materials the "Army" is moving in or out of Providence is a defense secret. Only two facts are known for publication. The first is that heavily-laden trucks trundle back and forth to the Army dock every day. The second is the announcement by the Port Agent, James J. Fisher, that the British Purchasing Mission has signed an agreement which will mean that "millions of feet of lumber" will begin passing through the wharf soon.

On Full-Time Basis

This past year has seen the Providence municipal wharf expanded, improved and publicized for the first time on a full-time basis. It was expanded by 40 per cent when a large extension, including the new freight shed, was completed last summer. It was improved when the dredging project was completed a few months ago deepening the channel to 35 feet. And it has been publicized on a full-time basis since January when Mr. Fisher was appointed Port Agent—the first to occupy this newly-established position.

When he started out trying to line up business for the renovated port, Mr. Fisher says he ran into a series of difficulties. A Federal investigator already had submitted an unfavorable report to Washington, the British Purchasing Mission in this country was not interested, then, in additional port facities, and many private shipline operators still were under the impression that Providence was a community situated well up on an unnavigable creek.

Mr. Fisher's first chore was to assure shippers that the port of Providence now had a full 35-foot channel right to the dock, something that no other port in the Northeast has except Boston's Commonwealth Pier. Only a few super liners of the Queen Mary class are too big to be accommodated in Providence, Mr. Fisher says.

The Army was the first to capitulate. The contract between the Army and the City was signed last July, before the dock extension was completed.

One of Mr. Fisher's principal aims now is to line up enough potential non-defense business to assure a good business for the wharf when the defense emergency is over.

One CCC Camp

The CCC in this State was reduced to but a single camp this week when the camp at Escoheag was closed and the 86 youths there were transferred to other camps elsewhere in New England. The only remaining camp is the one at Gloucester which now has 146 enrollees, all veterans of the last war.

At its peak in Rhode Island, the CCC operated seven camps and had more than 500 enrollees. Selective Service, booming defense industry and recruiting campaigns for the Navy and Marine Corps cut down the enrollment heavily during the past 18 months.

Anti-Pollution Drive

The campaign to end pollution in Narragansett Bay, started by the Bristol County Lions Club two weeks ago, continued to gain new supporters this week. The East Providence Town Council, The Narragansett Salt Water Fishing Club and the State Grange were among organizations offering their support in the drive.

Meanwhile, Dr. Henry W. Hopkins, Lions Club leader, announced the campaign would be pressed on a State-wide basis.

The proposal made earlier by Gov. J. Howard McGrath, that the problem was one which the State might have to solve instead of leaving it to the various communities, was indorsed this week by Prof. William R. Benford of Brown University, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Water Pollution of the State Planning Board.

"I think the only feasible way to handle the problem is for the State to take it over," Professor Benford said. "In the past the communities haven't done very well."

He also recommended that Rhode Island and Massachusetts seek to work out a co-operative agreement on pollution in the Blackstone River, similar to the agreement worked out by the States of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

Automobile registrations in Rhode Island have pushed on to an all-time high for this time of the year and have compelled the Registry of Motor Vehicles to reach into the alphabet for an additional prefix letter for registration plate numerals.

Wilfred J. Paquin, Registrar, announced this week that the letter "W" had been chosen. It is the 19th letter to appear on R. I. auto plates as a prefix.

Seaway Talks in Hub Nov. 18

More than 600 civic and labor leaders, as well as business, banking, and transportation men are expected to attend a luncheon meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building Nov. 18, for discussion of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway, it was announced today.

Judge R. V. Fletcher, Vice-President and general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, and T. J. McGrath, Executive Director of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference are to speak against the plan.

The meeting is sponsored by the Conference, which is a nation-wide organization opposed to the seaway.

Arrangements for the meeting are being made by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, who also is chairman of the Conference.

New England sentiment against this costly project of dredging a 27-foot ship channel from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, either as an essential part of the defense program, or as an economic necessity, is apparently unanimous, Mr. Davis said today.

"The Administration has evidently abandoned the defense angle, and for obvious reasons has included the project in the $1,000,000,000 omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill now pending in Congress," said Mr. Davis. "Other previously rejected projects such as the Florida ship canal are also included in the omnibus bill."

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, November 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04 mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is . . . " VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; "The Week in Hungary." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Wickham Steed: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Flemish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"A Campo Traviesa," Comedy in Spanish by Felipe Sassone. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:25 p. m.—"Thank You, America." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

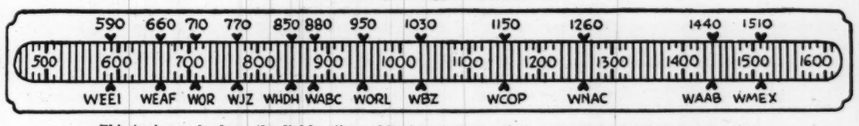
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Spanish lessons for North Americans.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Hollywood Highlights; Rhythmic Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; "Speaking of Liberty."
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Melodic Strings; Glenn Miller's Orchestra.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; "Melodic Fantasy."
10 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:15 Civilian Defense	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dick Shelton's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Civilian Defense Program	Sports and Music
3:45 Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Civilian Defense Program	Sports and Music
4:00 17th N. E. Conference: "Inflation"	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Bits	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Around the Hub	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong": drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": orchestra
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	News
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Dance Music
7:45 Gang: songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	FM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith; Maurice Evans, Judith	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 Anderson: "Macbeth"; or.; E. Davis	"Ask the Children"	"Information, Please!"	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	Civilian Defense Week	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The Green Hornet":	Civilian Defense
8:45	Romance and Rhythm		drama	Financial talk
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 "Fire Nighter":	"Michael and Kitty":	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Classical Album"
9:45 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch: News	House": variety	ton: Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 "Hollywood Premiere": drama	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Wings of Destiny":	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	G. F. Harrison, cond.	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Variety Show: Ralph	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"Fight for Freedom"	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:30 Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Billy Keaton's Variety	"Day's End"
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Show	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning": music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Revue	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Hits and Encores	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music,	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert International	Merry-Go-Round: music,	'Your Morning Pickup':
9:45 in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Civilian Defense Week	orchestra
10:00 "March of Youth":	"Millwheel": music	Reflections in Rhythm:	"Rainbow House": youth	Studio Program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	"Parade of Stars"	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "March of Youth".	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House": youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; 'Kay Thompson'; music; drama	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway":	Baritone and Organ	Music
11:15	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	Letter-Quest
11:30 Voice of Broadway,	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Saturday Vaudeville"	"Pan Americana" Defse	Joe Rubin's Discoveries,
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	Weather; Music	with Jim Ameche; orch.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Fay Wray	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Popular Music
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports: Weather: Music
12:45	Hour: speakers; orchestra	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	Nat. Farm & Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Boston College-	"What's on the Air"	"George and Dixie"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Tennessee football	Harvard-Brown football	Rhythm Time	Dept. of Agriculture	Ann Bromberg, soprano,
1:45 game	game	Yale - Princeton football	"I'll Find My Way"	Music
2:00 Boston College-	game	game	Network Program	Boston University-Uni-
2:15 Tennessee football	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Network Program	versity of New Hamp-
2:30 game	game	game	Network Program	shire football game
2:45 Boston College-	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Network Program	Boston University-Uni-
3:00 Tennessee football	game	game	Network Program	versity of New Hamp-
3:15 game	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Network Program	shire football game
3:30 B. C.-Tennessee	game	game	Network Program	Boston University-Uni-
3:45 football game	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Network Program	versity of New Hamp-
4:00 The Music Box	game	game	Network Program	shire football game
4:15 N. E. to the Colors	Harvard-Brown game	Yale-Princeton game	Network Program	Boston U.-U. of New
4:30 N. E. to the Colors,	University of Texas-	Sports Comments	Network Program	Hampshire game
4:45 Radio Bulletin	Texas Christian football	Pan Americana	Network Program	Melody Mirror
5:00 Matinee in Meadow-	game	"Week-end Whimsy,"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 brook	University of Texas-	Paul Laval's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Matinee in Meadow-	Texas Christian football	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 brook; Football	game	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Football Summary	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"; talk
6:30 Maj. G. F. Eliot	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Defense; Music	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Prairie Pals
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Defense Work	Five Star News
7:30 'Job Hunters'; Gov-	Philippine Ind'p'd'ce Day	Grand Ole Opry	Confidentially Yours	Dance Music
7:45 ernor Saltonstall	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Bing Crosby, recordings
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from	Round Table discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Army Base, Boston	Round Table discussion
8:30 "Hobby Lobby": D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences':	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Civilian Defense Progr'm
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	goyle: dramatization	quiz program	News Service	Gilbert, Sullivan, records
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta, "Desert Song";	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Austrian Indep'dce Day	Orchestra	J. Brownlee, baritone	cal Album
10:00 Serenade": music	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	riety show: soloists; or,	Defense Savings	Dance Orchestra	Dance orchestra
10:30 Education Week	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours";	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marines
10:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"This Is Your Army"	Network	"Alpineers": orchestra
11:00 Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Don Bovay, Troubador	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:15 Time; Howard	NBC's 15th Anniversary;	NBC 15th Anniversary;	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Jones' Orch.; Blue	guest stars; speakers;	guest stars; speakers;	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Barron's Orch.	music; variety	music; variety	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

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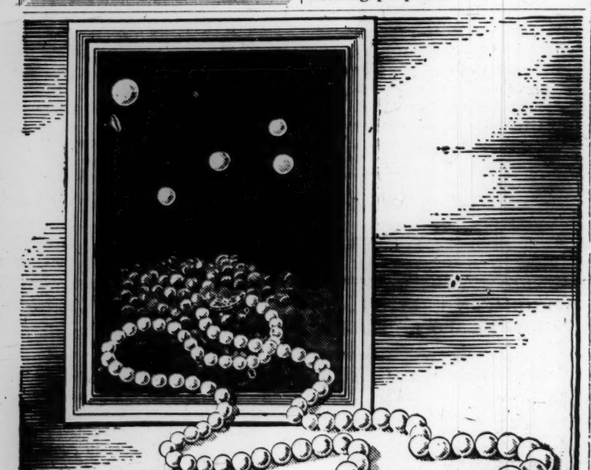

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Government Keeps Sharp Eye on Rising Costs of Household Furnishings

Home Building Restrictions May Not Apply to Fixtures

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The rule of priorities may stop you from building a new home after Christmas this year, but if the Federal Government has anything to do about it, you will be able to buy accessories for your present home at reasonable prices right through the defense emergency.

Washington solons are preparing to guarantee that protection to homeowners by extending price controls over the retail sales of furniture, floor coverings, radios, chinaware, glassware and innumerable other household facilities.

Up to now the Office of Production Management has not attempted to fix retail prices by formal order as it has a few items in manufacture. It has been felt that the fixing of prices at the manufacturers' end would tend to stabilize the entire price structure and avoid wartime inflation.

Would Start at Top

Apparently, this has not worked out. It is now believed that the only way to stabilize prices is to control them from the manufacturer right down to the sales of goods over the counter. Hence, the time is rapidly approaching when retailers will not be permitted to lift prices of certain specified consumer commodities above a given price level.

Just where the OPM will strike the retail field first is not yet certain, but it is pointed out in Washington that prices of radios, glassware, soft floor coverings and chinaware have risen the fastest in price. Furniture prices have not yet soared to the point where they need price controls, while linoleum and hard floor coverings have just started to push up in price.

Other products for the home which are being studied for price controls are refrigerators, stoves and washing machines.

General Rise of 11 P.C.

According to the Wall Street Journal, prices on all consumer goods have risen about 11 per cent this year. In the matter of home accessories, price controls will be fixed for those products that have risen the fastest in price, and will probably be extended to most of the field by the spring of next year.

At what levels will ceiling prices be set? A decision is still expected on that score. Undoubtedly a price level will be set as of a given date, possibly Oct. 1. That is, the price of the commodity as of Oct. 1 will be the price established for that commodity when price controls go into effect.

In some instances, the fixed price probably will be lower than the prevailing market price.

Of course, it doesn't do any good to fix the prices of any commodity without stopping profiteering on its parts. Hence, such articles as radios, for which parts must be provided for servicing, will be "price fixed" right down to the sales of parts.

This is the story of price controls as it will affect the householder. The OPM has not yet decided whether to organize a separate retail price-fixing section or to permit its individual commodities section to do the job. These are all decisions to be watched in the general unfoldment of the processes of home-building and home-keeping relief.

Boston Men Elected

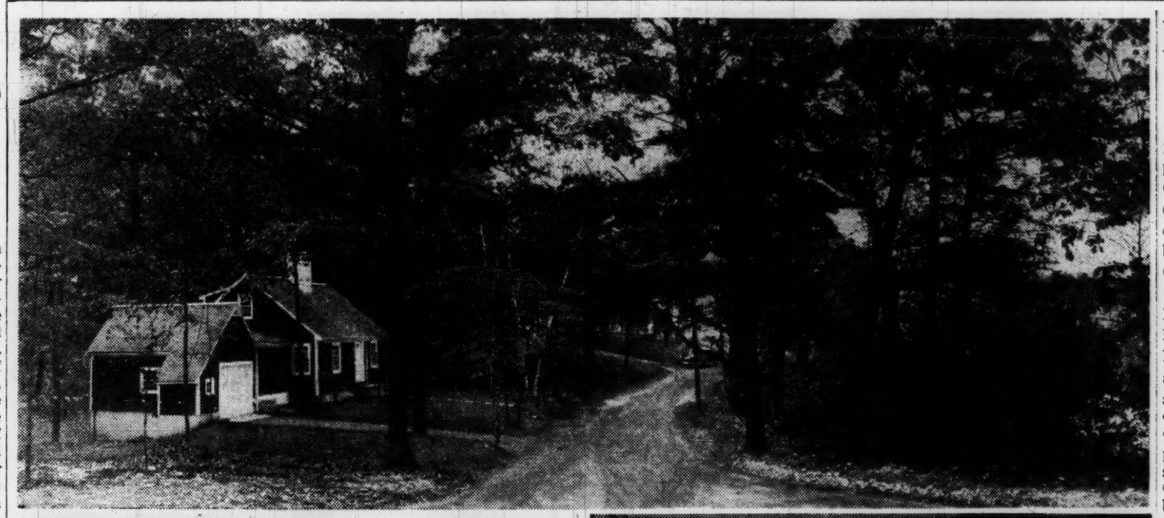
Members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange were conspicuous in the list of persons elected to various offices on the last day of the Annual Convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Detroit.

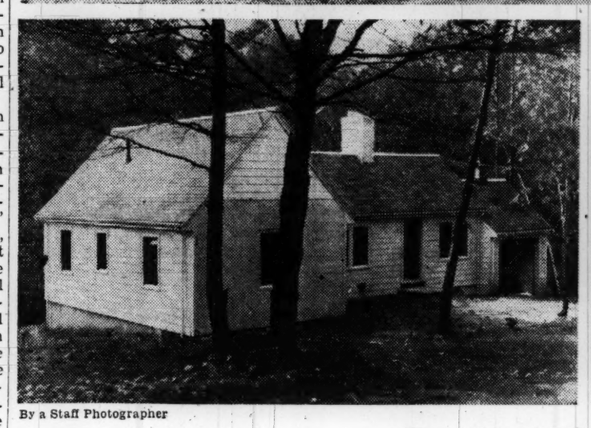
Stephen W. Sleeper, of the real estate managemnt and brokerage firm of Sleeper & Dunlop, was elected a Director to serve for three years. Mr. Sleeper is a past President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, a member of its present Board of Directors and Executive Committee and has served the National Association previously as a Director and as a member of its Executive Committee. He is a Trustee of a large amount of property and is on the boards of directors of a number of financial institutions.

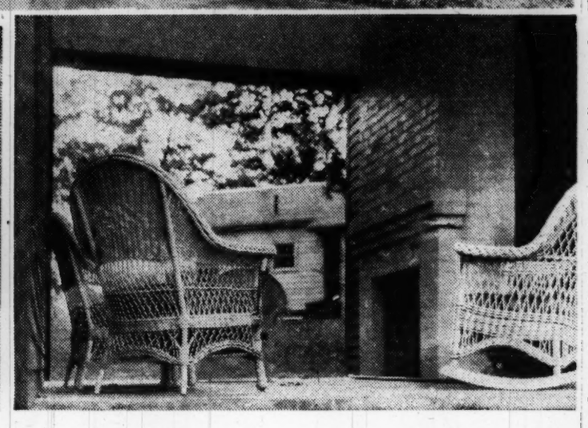
As Carleton Hunneman, another past President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, is already serving a three-year term on the Board of Directors of the National Association and as Robert C. Nordblom has become an Ex-officio 1942 Director, the election of Mr. Sleeper gives the Boston Real Estate Exchange three representatives on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Henry W. Merrill, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, was elected a Director for three years and Vice-President of the Society of Industrial Realtors of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, a group of member real estate brokers from all parts of the country who specialize in realty and who co-operate extensively by exchange listings and in other ways. Mr. Merrill was also made a member of the 1942 Nominating Committee of the National Association.

Arnold Hartmann was chosen Vice-President of the Home Builders Institute of the National Association. Mr. Hartmann is well known to the building trades and real estate men of Boston through his development of "Oak Hill Village" and "Fox Meadow" in Newton, where he has done a large amount of building. He is a member of the Newton Board of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. The Home Builders Institute is a professional branch of the National Association which has been created within the past year in order to weld home builders together for the advancement of the home-construction industry and the protection of home buyers.







By a Staff Photographer

A Home "On the Charles" in Waltham

If you look sharp at the panoramic view of Angleside, home development close to Norumbega Park, you will see the Charles River through the trees in the lower right-hand corner. The little Cape Codder looks out over a bend in the river. Lower left is one of new homes under construction selling for about $7,000. Lower right shows distinctive touch in one of Angleside homes, an outdoor fireplace on breezeway porch. Take Charles River Parkway after crossing Norumbega bridge on Commonwealth Avenue and follow signs.

Thrilling Tale Is Related By Venture's Crew

Continued from Page 1

struck the vessel, although the concussion was not sufficient to throw the men in the engine room off their feet. He rushed to the deck and found the ship's boats had already pulled away. He leaped overboard and was picked up by his shipmates.

Survivors Picked Up

After drifting for an hour or more, the survivors were picked up by the Canadian corvette Wetaskiwin, in command of Lieut. Commander George Windeyer, who was given high praise for his rescue work that night under fire, and while ships were sinking on all sides. One torpedo passed only 20 feet astern of his vessel. The Wetaskiwin had 41 survivors on board, including 22 from the Norwegian tanker Barfoon, which had been sunk. Among other sinkings were the freighter Silvercedar and the Islay.

Peter Statkiewicz, of Montreal, a seaman, said he was asleep in his bunk and was awakened when someone rushed through his room.

"I ran to the deck and with others attempted to lower the port lifeboat," he said. "Having difficulty in freeing it, we ran to the starboard said where a boat was already down, and men were sliding down the pulley ropes. I managed to climb down. There were nine of us in that boat, which was one-third filled with water.

"As the Bold Venture was settling, we noticed with alarm that the ropes from the davits of the ship were still attached to the life boat. We managed to cut them loose, however, and to pull away from the ship before we could be sucked under. We were unable to rescue the engineer's mess man who was in the water surrounded by bales of cotton. Picked up by the corvette, we remained with the convoy another day before heading for Iceland."

Victory Seen By Cambridge Plan E Forces

Continued from Page 1

sell Gerould, 2,559; Michael A. Sullivan, 2,469; Hyman Pill, 2,419.

When the transfer of A. John Serino's ballots was completed, the men stood like this:

Candidate	Total	Gain on 75th count
Russell Gerould	2,882	323
Hyman Pill	2,587	168
Michael A. Sullivan	2,565	96

With a lead of nearly 300 votes, it seemed likely to the best observers that Mr. Gerould could not be headed in the two final counts.

If this so proved, then the Plan E will have completed the overturn of a City Hall group which had roused its citizens to a civic housecleaning.

The two counts remaining will mark the defeat first of Francis J. Roche and then, observers believed, of either Mr. Pill or Mr. Sullivan. Since Mr. Roche is considered a member of the "Old Guard," voters who selected him as first choice are expected to have voted for other "Old Guard" Democratic candidates as their second, third and other choices. This would strengthen Mr. Pill and Mr. Sullivan as against Mr. Gerould, but this was not expected by most observers to have sufficient effect to push Mr. Gerould out of the first nine.

The count, if completed tonight, will have taken eight working days plus a few hours on Sunday, Nov. 9.

Five N. E. Men In House Vote Neutrality 'No'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Five New England House members, four Republicans and a Democrat, who have supported the Administration's foreign policy this year, joined the opposition to the Neutrality Law division when the final vote was taken yesterday.

With the New England delegation divided almost evenly as the House approved the Senate changes in the Act, Representatives Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island, Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, and Frank Fellows (R) of Maine voted against the revision.

[The New England vote by States on neutrality revision was: Massachusetts, 7 for, 6 against; Connecticut, 4 for, 1 against; Maine, 1 for, 2 against; New Hampshire, 1 for, 1 against; Rhode Island, 2 against; Vermont, 1 for.]

Rhode Island and Maine cast a majority of their House votes againts the bill, Rhode Island's two Democrats, voting against, and Maine splitting with Representative Margaret C. Smith (R) of Maine favoring the bill and Mr. Fellows and Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine opposing it.

Two members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representatives George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts and Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, canceled a trip to the Caribbean to inspect naval facilities to vote. Mr. Bates supported the bill and Mr. Jenks voted against it.

Complete House vote on neutrality revision: Page 20.

Shopping Around Bit May Buy Holiday 'Birds' at 30 Cents

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although food prices in general have changed only slightly during the past two weeks, the trend of egg and butter prices has been distinctly upward.

Butter values had previously reached new high levels and the natural result was that buyers turned to substitutes in many instances, and curtailed the use of butter in others. Then the price dropped suddenly and rather sharply. This was soon changed, however, and prices began working upward again, a trend laid, by men in the trade, to "speculation." The egg price increase attributed to a smaller supply than usual at this time of the year.

Seasonally interesting this week end is the turkey situation in anticipation of the observance next Thursday of Thanksgiving Day—a week ahead of the traditional day since Massachusetts fell in line with the day picked by President Roosevelt.

Best Turkeys 48 Cents

Faneuil Hall and other market places abound with a supply of turkeys. Prices today range from 35 to 48 cents a pound, the latter for Cape Cod-raised cranberry-fed birds. Just what the price will be next week for the big holiday business is not entirely clear. Many merchants say they cannot forecast prices because the figure will depend on the quantity received and the price the retailers have to pay. It is expected, however, that good-eating turkeys will be available for those who are willing to shop around a bit for as little as 30 cents a pound.

If chicken is preferred, some fancy capons are available as high at 45 cents a pound, and northwesterns can be found in the vicinity of 30 cents. Roasting chickens at 28 to 35 cents are found in the markets as well as particularly choice selections as high as 40 cents. Chain stores offer chickens and fowl today at 27, with some cut-price merchants quoting as low as 21 cents. New England ducklings range from 22 to 25 cents.

Buyers who want some other menu for this week end, saving the turkey for Thursday, have a selection including legs of lamb as low as 28 cents a pound in chain stores; pork loins for roasting, 27 cents; veal legs as low as 19 cents in some cut-price stores; smoked ham, 27 cents, and a selection of cuts for roast beef at 31 cents.

Seafood Prices Firm

Seafood prices are firm. Halibut can be found in some cut-price stores as low as 25 cents a pound, but most fish stores ask more. Mackerel is as low as 8 cents a pound in chains, smelts 19 cents a pound, and regular haddock 12 cents. Fresh dressed flounders can be had in some stores as low as 10 cents a pound.

Cranberries for the festive day's menu can be had as low as 17 cents a pound in cut-price stores; winter squash, 10 cents for five pounds; pascal celery, 17 cents a bunch; green peas from California, 25 cents for two pounds; sweet potatoes, 23 cents for five pounds; California tomatoes, 29 cents for two pounds, and cauliflower, 15 to 30 cents each.

Best vegetable buys in the Boston area, according to the weekly price report of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, include cabbage, carrots, squash, turnips, and sweet potatoes. "Especially cheap and plentiful at present are home-grown carrots, squash, cabbage, and turnips," the reports said. Best fruit buys are listed as apples, grapefruit, and Florida oranges, the report pointed out.

Cocker Spaniel Show Opens Today

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Horticultural Hall, Boston

Glenna Cook of Pembroke, Mass., with parti-colored cocker spaniels, Champion Arejmacs Glamour Girl (left) and Friar Tuck (right), now appearing at the twentieth annual specialty show of the Cocker Spaniel Breeders Club of New England at Horticultural Hall, today and tomorrow, Nov. 14 and 15.

Opportunities Rife on Stage, Actress Says

There is no lack of opportunity for young people on the state today. Miss Francesca Bruning, playing in the new comedy, "Junior Miss," which opened at the Wilbur this week, does not agree with many people in the show business whose policy it is to discourage young persons from entering the profession.

They do this, she says, on the theory that if a girl has talent and ability, she will persist anyway. And if she hasn't, the sooner she drops out the better. Miss Bruning argues that some girls may have the necessary talent, but not the aggressiveness to keep on in spite of rebuffs, and they are headed off from a career which they could make a success of, if encouraged.

Miss Bruning got her own start in the theater by a "fluke," she says. At an early age she decided that she wanted to go on the stage. After attending boarding school in Chicago and a year of schooling in Paris, she came back to New York, her heart set upon a theatrical career, met Alexander Kirkland, director and actor, and got her first opportunity at the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge.

Untheatrical and youthfully charming in her off-stage appearance, Miss Bruning had no dramatic training previous to entering the profession, but believes it a decided advantage, though not essential. When you have a job, she says, you think the theater is an easy profession. When you don't, you think it is a hard one.

There are no set rules, Miss Bruning admits, for breaking the ice. Every girl has a different story to tell of how she got her first job.

The wife of a Boston newspaperman, Miss Bruning is enthusiastic in her praise of the talent of the young girls who have the leading parts in "Junior Miss." It is refreshing to work with them, she says. They have no first-night jitters, go through their parts without tension and strain, and take it all in a happy stride that gives a lift to the entire cast.

Boston to Join In Mass Protest

Boston will join 64 other cities of the United States and 12 Latin-American cities next Sunday in a great mass protest of the murder of hostages and innocent civilians in the Nazi-dominated countries of Europe.

At public meetings in these cities spokesmen for the oppressed people of Europe will utter messages of hope and courage to the millions who have fallen under the Nazi yoke.

The flags of Poland, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia and other subjected countries will once more fly more openly as men and women dressed in the native costumes of these nations move across the stage of Symphony Hall in a series of dramatic scenes protesting the Nazi infamy.

The Boston meeting will begin at 8 o'clock presided over by Prof. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard. Prof. William Agar of Columbia University, brother of Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will be the chief speaker.

The meetings in this country have been jointly sponsored by the Committee to Defend America and the Fight for Freedom Committee. In Latin American the Free World Committee is sponsoring the meetings.

Bacon Lashes Out at Lodge And Calls on U. S. to Enter War

Congressional Republicans opposing the Rooseveltian foreign policy, particularly Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, were smarting today under a critical lashing administered by former Republican Lieutenant Governor Gaspar G. Bacon.

The interventionist G. O. P. leader, speaking at the "School of Politics" of the Medford Women's Republican Club, struck sharply at what he characterized as "obstinate opposition," "prejudice," "partisanship and personal pique," "short-sighted view," and "petty party politics." His attack was as severe as any delivered against the G. O. P. Congressional opposition by any Republican in recent times.

Mr. Bacon, considered a possible candidate against Senator Lodge in the September, 1942, G. O. P. primary, called for a declaration of war against Nazi Germany, asserting that the country is already at war because the navy has been ordered to shoot at Nazi ships in certain areas.

"Only by an actual declaration of war can we hope to achieve the unity necessary to win," he contended. "By a declaration of war we would be able to extricate our defense program from the chaos and confusion of divided authority and inefficient management. By a declaration of war we can drive the Fifth Columnists out into the open.

"We can officially recognize who our enemies are and expel their diplomatic or consular agents. We can more effectively deal with those Americans in our midst who are openly sympathetic with the cause of our enemies and are giving them either direct or indirect help. We can restrict political recrimination and perhaps even call a moratorium on labor disputes."

Mr. Bacon's attack on his potential opponent at the polls was bitter. He accused the Senator of uttering "half truths" in his statement regarding the Lend-Lease act. Pointing out that Senator Lodge has announced he could not agree with those believing the United States is through unless Hitler is beaten, Mr. Bacon said it all hinged on interpretation of the word "through."

He added that if the word "through" meant the United States would cease to exist then the Senator is right, "but if by 'through' is meant the United States as we know it today, Senator Lodge is wrong. The United States as a vassal state in a Hitler regime is not the United States of today."

Mr. Bacon said he could not agree with actions of many Republican members of Congress since 1939. He pointed out that every Republican representing Massachusetts but Representative Charles L. Gifford voted against the arms embargo repeal in 1939.

"They voted to prevent us from selling arms, planes and munitions to Great Britain. . . . Had this short-sighted view prevailed, we shudder to think how greatly it would have benefited Hitler. Great Brtiain would probably have long since succumbed and we today would be completely under the domination of the Nazi regime."

The former Lieutenant Governor charged that "almost from the date of the signing of the Armistice in the last war, the isolationists have been in the saddle, and it is due to them, not only in this country but elsewhere, that the world is now engaged in a death struggle. It is due to them that all efforts for economic and international rehabilitation since 1919 have been miserable failures.

"The threat to democracy, then, comes from within. It comes from a lack of appreciation of our critical position in a war-torn world. It comes from a lack of the duty of the opposition in a democracy. It comes from exhibitions of selfishness and partisanship at a time of crisis. Only through national unity can we overcome the world terror which threatens us.

"Only through the renunciation of petty party politics can America be saved. Neither party has been guiltless of obstructionism."

Wage-Hour Rules Off for Red Cross

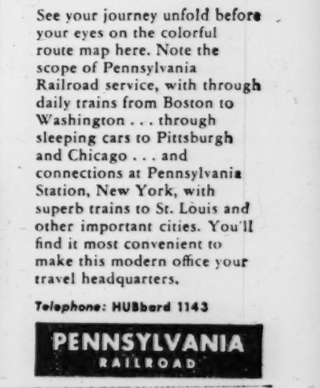
Voluntary production for American Red Cross War Relief by garment workers who donate their time and skill will not come under Federal wage-hour provisions, Leo A. Gleason, New England Regional Director of the wage-hour division, announced recently.

The ruling, made by Brig.-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, National Administrator of the Wage-Hour Bureau, was in response to an inquiry from the American Red Cross on behalf of its Boston Metropolitan Chapter, Mr. Gleason said.

Lawrence School Jobbery Probed

Results of State investigation of charges of job selling in the Lawrence school department will be presented on Nov. 24 to a reconvened session of the special jury which returned indictments leading to conviction of several Lawrence politicians in connection with job selling in the police and fire departments.

The evidence will be presented to the jury by Frank G. Volpe, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Attorney General's staff. He will be assisted by William F. Hayes Assistant Attorney General.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Getting U. S. Aid Inside Russia—A Problem in Bottlenecks

Sea powers have access to beleaguered nation only through few and uncertain ports.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that action by the American Congress allows American ships to sail with supplies to any Russian ports, the question arises as to precisely which ports in Russia are available for the purpose. Only through a few precarious openings do the sea powers have access to this vast landlocked country.

The narrow openings through which supplies must be brought at any cost into continental Russia are the few ports over which British and American aid can reach Russia's lines of communications.

There are four groups of such ports: (1) the ports on the Pacific coast of Siberia; (2) the ports on the Persian Gulf and on the Indian Ocean; (3) the White Sea ports and (4) the ports along Siberia's Arctic coast.

Only the first two groups can be kept open all year round. The Arctic ports will remain ice-bound until next summer, and the White Sea ports which in peacetime would be even now closed to traffic, might, under emergency conditions, if the winter is mild, remain accessible with the help of ice-breakers until the beginning of December.

Vladivostok Chief Avenue

The principal port on the Pacific coast of Siberia is Vladivostok, the principal ports on the Persian Gulf and on the Indian Ocean are Basra, Abadan, Bandar Shahpur and Karachi; the one large White Sea port is Archangel and the most important Arctic ports are Khabarova, and Igarka on the Yenisei River. There are also a number of other less well known ports which in wartime could handle considerable traffic. The enormous amount of tonnage which the Germans and Italians have been able to discharge in the shallow and rather poorly equipped ports of Bengasi and Tripoli are an example of what can be achieved with the proper urge.

Despite the unwelcome and perhaps deliberately erroneous publicity given to the port of Archangel, the principal port for delivery of American supplies remains Vladivostok, the terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

This line is capable of handling a much larger amount of traffic than is generally assumed. According to reliable British sources, until June, the Japanese shipped daily 1,500 tons of raw materials to Germany via Siberia. British Railway bulletins report that in 1937 the freight traffic of the Trans-Siberian from the Far East into European Russia reached the amazing record of 15,600,000 tons.

Even during the Russo-Japanese war in the beginning of the century, the Russians, in less than nine months, succeeded in transporting into the Far East an army of about 1,000,000 men, fully equipped. Then, the railroad had only one track with very few and short double-track intersections, and trains had to be taken across Lake Baikal on ferries or over the ice.

Sheltered Harbor

Today, the Trans-Siberian has two tracks throughout with long three-track intersections and frequent siding facilities. Reinforced with rolling stock from European Russia, it can probably carry more than Britain and America are at present able to deliver.

The harbor at Vladivostok affords perfect shelter and good anchorage even for large vessels with up to 30 feet draught. The wharves have accommodation for 30 ocean-going steamers. Alone the railway wharves can berth 12 steamers simultaneously. There are two floating cranes with a lifting capacity of 50 tons each, seven smaller floating cranes, 16 railroad cranes along the piers which can lift from three to 27 tons, and an adequate supply of lighters for discharging steamers in the stream. Only in very severe winters is this one great Pacific port of the U. S. S. R. blocked by heavy ice, but even then ice-breakers can keep a passage open.

If Japan remains neutral, it is quite possible that supplies for not strictly military purposes might be routed, during the winter at least, over the Manchurian port of Dairen, which has a handling capacity of over 35,000 tons daily, more than 15,000 feet of wharves with a depth up to 40 feet which can, even at low spring tide, accommodate vessels up to 25,000 tons.

Dairen was Japan's principal port of transit to Germany and there is reason to believe that Tokyo, unless the Japanese enter the war, would not be unwilling to secure additional traffic revenues for Dairen and the Manchurian railways.

The one drawback of the port of Vladivostok is the proximity of the Manchurian border and its exposed location in case of a Russo-Japanese war.

The Soviet Union has, however another ice-free harbor on the Siberian coast which is almost 300 miles off the Japanese border and less than 200 miles from the northern branch line of the Trans-Siberian. This is the timber port of Soviet Haven on an extensive bay divided into four natural basins. For the last three years the Russians reported construction work on a railroad line connecting Soviet Haven with the railway station of Orlovsk on the lower Amur River. There is little doubt that this railway, with American assistance, could be completed in very short time.

Third Siberian Port

Another Siberian port more than 300 miles from the Manchurian border is Nikolayevsk on the mouth of the Amur. The Amur River is navigable for sea going vessels over several hundred miles as far as Khabarovsk, the first important city inland on the Trans-Siberian. From Khabarovsk, a branch line of the Trans-Siberian swings north along the Amur River. It has been completed up to the young industrial port-city of Komsomolsk where, according to Soviet reports, five steamers can be accommodated simultaneously. The Amur ports, which are out of the immediate reach of the Japanese, can handle considerable traffic. Under noral conditions they are, however, closed to navigation during six months of the year, although ice-breakers could probably keep a passage open for two more months.

The largest port on the Indian Ocean over which supplies could reach Russia is Karachi, one of the best ports of Britain's East Indian Empire. From Karachi a double-track railroad only recently converted from narrow to the 5 feet, 6 inches large gauge leads through Baluchistan to the Iranian city of Zahedan. As a port, Karachi would be excellent. Its disadvantage consists in the difficulty of getting supplies from the railroad terminal over the caravan routes of Iran and Afghanistan to the terminals of Russia's Asiatic railroads. Within a few months this problem might, however, find at least a provisional solution.

The largest port from which Russia can be reached in the South is Basra on the mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris. The port of Basra is equipped with all customary modern cargo handling appliances, including two powerful floating cranes, 4,000 feet of wharves with a maximum depth of 27 feet, ample shed accommodations and warehouses with a ground area of 35,000 square feet suited for storage of heavy goods like machinery and motor trucks.

On the new moorings vessels up to 630 feet in length can load and discharge without any difficulty. Basra is connected with Baghdad, the Capital of Iraq, by a narrow gauge railway. If necessary, goods can be shipped upstream to Baghdad on shallow draught steamers carrying 50 tons of cargo with two barges pulling alongside and a charge of 200 tons each.

Baghdad's Berths

The berths in the port of Baghdad admit of any number of incoming steamers, but at present two units only can discharge at a time. From Baghdad supplies can reach Russia either over the standard gauge railway which connects with the Turkish railway system and ultimately reaches the Russian large gauge railroads southeast of the Caucasus, or over the narrow gauge railroad to the Iraqian towns of Kanikhin and Kirkuk, whence convenient caravan routes lead through Iran to the southern terminal of the Russian railroads at Taebriz.

The southern terminal port of the Trans-Iranian Railroad is Bandar Shahpur. Since this railroad is at present the only direct overland supply route into Russia from the South, Bandar Shahpur is of great military importance. Unfortunately, it is rather poorly equipped: one German built solid breakwater pier about 4,600 feet long with a railway crane for transshipments of heavy loads from vessel to truck.

Bandar Shahpur has hitherto handled most of the material imported for the construction of the railroad. At present, British transportation experts are certainly working full speed to increase the discharging equipment of this port which, thanks to its location, is bound to become one of the most important points on the Persian Gulf.

In the meanwhile, supplies might reach the Trans-Iranian Railroad from the near-by oil port of Abadan with its 13 deep sea wharves berthing vessels of 30-foot draught and with efficient marine workshops for repair. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which operates this harbor has even a floating crane of 200 tons lifting capacity, a floating drydock for smaller steamers and a fleet of powerful tugs. Abadan is only about 30 miles from Bandar Shahpur and could be easily connected by some 80 miles of railroad with Ahwaz, the first important inland town on the Trans-Iranian.

Another port from which supplies could be brought to the Trans-Iranian Railroad is Koramshar at the junction of the Karun River and the mouth of Euphrates and Tigris. The Karun River is navigable for barges up to Ahwaz. Koramshar has an excellent anchorage with 30 feet of water at lowest tides. In the past, vessels were discharged by barges. For the last two years a wharf has been in construction which should now be a large timber port whence supplies can today reach the battle zone over the shortest route. This is an advantage and a disadvantage at the same time, since a German thrust in the direction of Vologda might cut the railroad between Archangel and the rest of Russia, able to accommodate several ships.

Archangel Timber Port

Archangel on the White Sea is quite apart from its exposure to aerial bombardment. A further disadvantage of Archangel is the freezing of the White Sea coast during several months in winter.

Although there are berths for 33 vessels, alongside piers, the harbor is rather shallow and accessible only to ships drawing up to 24 feet. The shallowness of the port makes navigation in winter even more difficult.

While Archangel can be kept open, normally from May to November, but under favorable conditions probably many weeks longer, it can handle considerable traffic. The total gross tonnage of this port during the last years was over 1,000,000 tons annually. There are two floating cranes with a lifting capacity of 150 and 100 tons respectively, six floating cranes which can lift from 30 to 50 tons, five 10-ton floating cranes and a considerable number of stationary handling equipment and four dry docks. Since the northern regions of Russia import grain, the Government recently installed a floating grain elevator with a capacity of 100 tons per hour.

Two minor ports on the White Sea coast over which supplies might reach the Russo-Finnish front are Kem on the mouth of the River Wyg where the Russians recently installed six quay-side berths and Soroka, the northern terminal of the Baltic-White Sea Canal through which the greater part of the smaller naval units of the Soviet Baltic fleet are reported to have escaped into the White Sea. These submarines and small destroyers can today be of assistance in protecting the sea lanes leading around German-held Norway to Archangel.

During the last 10 years, the Russians have made a great effort to develop the northern sea route around Siberia. Despite the some 150 radio posts along the Arctic coast, shipping is still in its beginning. In 1938, 150 ships navigated the Arctic Ocean, but only 16 made the entire route from the Pacific to the White Sea. It is probable, however, that during the summer months, the northern sea route too will be used for bringing supplies into Russia. The Soviets have organized an efficient aerial pilot service for maritime navigation and have started the exploitations of oil deposits so that ships can refuel on various points along the coast.

Open for Five Months

The two ports which would be most appropriate as supply bases are Khabarova on the Yugor Straits between the Barents and the Kara Sea and Igarka on the lower Yenisei, some 500 miles south of the Arctic Ocean.

Khabarova is bathed by undercurrents of the Gulf Stream and remains accessible for almost five months. Its potential importance is such that the Russians had projected a railroad from this port to points northeast of the Ural Mountains. If the Russian armies withdraw to the Urals it is not impossible that it will be built under wartime conditions as a provisional field railway.

Igarka can be reached during the summer months by large ocean-going vessels. In 1937 more than 500,000 trees were shipped from this port to Europe. Supplies reaching Igarka would have to be transshipped to river steamers and barges bound southward in the direction of the Trans-Siberian.

Although the ports through which American and British aid can find access to Russia are wide apart and not always sufficiently equipped, they could in an emergency certainly handle substantial traffic. Even though mechanical equipment may not always be up to date, there is plenty of dock labor which in practice is more flexible than mechanical plants and can carry out all sorts of instructions.

Besides, as supplies begin to arrive and routes are mapped, American and British transportation and harbor experts will be able to make up any deficiency in the technical organization and in the mechanical equipment of Russia's ports. The effectiveness of these operations will depend upon the spirit in which they are carried out. For anyone who has had experience with emergency transport operations there can be no doubt that neither location nor condition of Soviet ports can hamper the effective delivery of supplies.

By a Staff Artist

Few Russian Ports Through Which Aid May Be Sent

Only ports available to ships bearing urgently needed supplies from the United States and Britain are those shown in black around the rim of the sprawling landlocked nation. Many of these are not only difficult to reach but have small accommodation at their wharves.

Germans 'in Front of Kerch'; Russians Hold in North

By the Associated Press

Friday, Nov. 14

German troops in the Crimea are "in front of Kerch," with the eastern Crimean seaport and harbor under the fire of German artillery, the German High Command announced today.

The Air Force has put the coastal batteries at Sevastopol, principal Crimean seaport and naval base, out of commission by bomb hits.

Meanwhile the Moscow radio declared that the Germans had been hurled back on both arms of their drive toward the Soviet Capital.

The Germans, it said, had lost heavily in men and had been driven from important footholds on both approaches to the capital.

In the Maloyaroslavets sector, 65 miles to the southwest, it quoted Red Star as saying that German troops had been cleared from the eastern bank of the Nara River.

Fresh German Reserves

In the Kalinin sector, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, Germans, said Tass, had been driven from 20 villages in the past 24 hours.

The Germans were said to be bringing up fresh reserves on the central front but the radio declared that elsewhere Soviet forces were holding firmly.

German commentators said Soviet Russia's Black Sea fleet was virtually homeless. They asserted that the anticipated Nazi conquest of the Crimea would enable the German Air Force to eliminate Russian shipping from those waters.

The capture of the naval base port of Sevastopol, which those sources predicted, would deprive the Red Navy of its best remaining harbor in the Black Sea.

After that, declared DNB, the Soviet fleet could find shelter only along the Caucasian coast and, the news agency contended, Russian ports there have no facilities for repairing damaged ships.

Anapa, on the Caucasus coast 50 miles southeast of the Crimean port of Kerch, already has been bombed from the air. It is more than halfway from Kerch to Novorossisk, the best remaining Black Sea port, and German sources said it already was within range of air attack.

Berlin economists stressed the potential value of Kerch Peninsula iron ore deposits which they said were among the largest in the world although not fully exploited.

Ore supplies there were estimated at 2,722,000,000 tons and the Völkischer Beobachter, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, predicted "a great future" for the Kerch Peninsula.

Japanese Boost War Funds; Enlarge Conscription Classes

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (AP) — Japan strengthened its war machine today on the eve of a special session of Parliament opening tomorrow in one of the gravest crises of its modern history.

The Cabinet approved for submission to the Diet an extraordinary war fund of 3,800,000,000 yen (nominally $844,000,000) and the War Office announced a drastic revision of conscription regulations, making scores of thousands of men hitherto exempted liable to early summons for military service.

These steps were taken as Domei quoted well-informed Japanese circles as saying that revision of the United States Neutrality Law "certainly aggravates the situation, not only in the Atlantic but in the Pacific."

Nevertheless many Japanese looked to Washington for signs of hope for the mission of Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese Envoy, en route to the American Capital for talks on the Pacific crisis. Major speeches in the Diet were set for later dates, apparently to give more time for Mr. Kurusu to report.

The conscription revision provides that all men of the last 10 military classes who were exempted because of inferior physical condition shall be called for re-examination and possible induction into the forces. This applies to all classes back to and including that of 1931—men between the ages of 20 and 30.

The new regulations also change the status of certain officers and noncommissioned officers of the Reserve, making them more readily available for duty. This applies to noncoms up to 41 years old and officers up to 51.

Official estimates of the numbers of men involved were not immediately available.

This is the second important change in a month in the military service laws. On Oct. 15 the Government announced that the current term for university and college students would be shortened by three months, making thousands of students—who are freed from military duty until their courses are completed—liable to service early in 1942.

[Before the war with China began in 1937 the Japanese Army inducted only about 150,000 men a year while more than 600,000 of its 20-year-olds were examined each year from 1931 through 1935. The proportion of those exempted for physical or other reasons therefore was about 75 per cent, most of them because of physical deficiencies. The proportion rejected probably has been less since 1937 but statistics indicate that well over a million men will be affected by the new rulings.]

Kerch Strait Key to Caucasus; Germans May Attempt Blitz

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

A new and costly test of the Nazis' ability to carry blitzkrieg warfare across a formidable water hazard—as they spanned 40 miles of sea to capture Crete—is brewing at the Kerch Strait gateway to the Caucasus.

Its outcome will be extremely important, especially for Russia's ally, Great Britain. What happens in the narrow water passage separating the Crimea from the Caucasus may set the stage for the next grim clash between the German and British armies.

More Difficult Task

There are round-about radio rumors that the port of Kerch has already fallen, although the official Nazi reports confine themselves to describing fresh assaults upon its Red Army defenders. In any event, it is inconceivable that the fragment of Russia's shattered Crimean army, fighting about Kerch with its back to the narrow straits, can hold out long.

The town is vital to any German plan to use the Kerch peninsula as a point of departure into the Caucasus. Only at Kerch are there road or rail connections by which troops could be massed for an attempt to cross the strait into the Caucasus either at present, or weeks hence when an ice bridge forms in sufficient thickness to support tanks and other heavy equipment.

Crossing Kerch Strait before it is frozen raises more serious problems for the Germans, however, than did the longer sea jump to Crete from the Peloponnesus. It is 10 miles at its widest and only four at one or two points.

Those narrows do not offer an opportunity for invasion of the Cauasus. On the west side of the strait, long, narrow sand spits project close to the Crimean shore line. They are roadless and of too small compass to afford the Nazis a real foothold against hard-bitten Russian resistance.

To cross in force the Germans must travel 10 miles or more of water from the Crimean port of Kerch to St. Tamanskva on the Caucasus side of the strait. St. Tamanskva is the road and rail terminal east of the strait. For another 10 miles and more the main route inland lies along the shore of the deep gulf on which St. Tamanskva stands.

Southward of the slender rim of firm land which that road follows lie broad, shallow lakes tending to confine any Nazi advance to a front a mile or two in width even if they made good a foothold at St. Tamanskva. There are also several heights along the east shoreline of the strait where heavy Russian guns are already reported to be emplaced.

Air Handicap

Two other differences between the Crete and Kerch strait situations may be noted. To achieve the Crete victory the Germans succeeded in establishing complete mastery of the air. British planes based 300 miles away across the Mediterranean were unable to beat off air-borne invaders. Nor could reinforcements and fighting equipment reach Crete's defenders under such circumstances.

Crossing Kerch Strait into the Caucasus by air invasion would be attempted under wholly different circumstances. Russian and probably British planes from Iran are already based close by to deal with parachute forces. What remains of Russia's Black Sea fleet also must be reckoned with.

If Hitler fails, there is strong possibilty that the British may start a counter offensive in Libya. British naval successes against German-Italian supply lines for the Axis forces in Libya have redoubled the probability of British action there unless the situation in the Caucasus compels them to stand on the defensive at the Libyan-Egyptian border.

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Door to Finnish Peace Still 'Open'

Baltic republic claims it desires no obstacles in way of more overtures from Washington.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Labor newspaper Sosiaali Demokraatti said today that Finland's Parliament plans to hold an open discussion soon on Finnish foreign policy, especially regarding British and American diplomatic pressure for a halt in the war with Soviet Russia.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Nov. 14

Finland does not consider the door closed to further negotiations with the United States, a Foreign Office spokesman said in Helsingfors yesterday.

Finland's note, in effect rejecting an American warning against continuing its fight against Russia, was explained as only a cordial exposition of its reasons for warring on the Soviet Union.

Finland, the spokesman declared, in no wise wanted to set obstacles to possible future diplomatic overtures from Washington.

This development, and a call at the State Department by Hjalmar J. Procope, the Finnish minister, led to the belief that the United States and Great Britain may renew their efforts to end Russo-Finnish hostilities. They are trying to work out some satisfactory guarantee for Finland's security against future attack.

Hull Gives Hint

Secretary Hull gave the only hint of possible future action when he voiced the hope that an analysis of the Finnish note would disclose that Finland was not irrevocably committed to collaboration with Nazi Germany.

In diplomatic quarters much significance was attached to the concluding portion of the Finnish note which stated:

"The supreme task which Providence at the present juncture has assigned the United States for the remedying of prevailing conditions and ensuring the existence of millions of human beings, would be achievement of a permanent state of law between nations that would enable also a small nation to feel its existence secure."

Again and again the necessity of a guaranteed future security for Finland was emphasized in the lengthy note, made public here by Hjalmar J. Procope, the Finnish Minister.

"Finland," the note said, "is desirous of terminating the struggle as soon as the danger threatening her existence has been averted and guarantees created for continuous security." However, any cessation in the fighting was unacceptable if it was to be merely an interlude in Finland's "incessant self-defense against (Russia's) imperialistic strivings."

The note reminded Americans that Finland had been "subjected on two separate occasions, within the space of less than two years, to unjustified armed attacks on the part of the mighty Bolshevist terrorist state."

Finnish Doubts Cited

During the course of conversations between Undersecretary Welles and Mr. Procope, another section of the note asserted, the "grave doubts of Finland, based on many bitter experiences, regarding the trust that can be reposed in promises given by the Soviet Union, were explained to the Government of the United States." (The Russians had indicated readiness to make territorial concessions.)

The United States, the note added, had not offered any guarantees of security "as a pledge of a new peace between Finland and the Soviet Union."

A State Department memorandum on the Welles-Procope talks, made public last Friday, disclosed that the United States held that the question of guarantees would arise only "in the event that the Government of Finland desired to explore" peace possibilities.

The Finnish note was in answer to diplomatic overtures by the United States during the last three months to end the Finnish-Russian war.

The United States took the position that, now that Finland has regained territory previously lost to Russia, continued fighting can only serve to aid Germany, particularly in cutting Russia's supply lines from Murmansk and Archangel, ports through which Anglo-American aid is reaching the Sovets.

Lee, Portland Oregonian

"Hang On—We're Just Starting"

'Blow at Nazis'

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Nov. 11. Delayed. (AP)—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's advice to Finland to end the war with Russia or forfeit America's friendship was described today by S. A. Lozovsky, Vice Foreign Commissar as a "heavy blow at Germany."

He said Finland's reply was equivocal because the Finnish Government was dependent on Germany.

"Finland," said Mr. Lozovsky, "is bleeding white, and another few months of continued (Russian) successes will leave nothing of her."

He said there were strong sentiments in Finland against continuing the war.

U. S. Friends of Finland Make Peace Plea to Ryti

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—A warning to President Ryti of Finland that "a most tragic future" is ahead for his country if his Government continues to co-operate in "Nazi attempts to dominate the world by force" was made public here today by 21 prominent Americans who described themselves as friends of the Finnish people.

In the group of signers of the cable dispatch to President Ryti were James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany; Col. Henry Breckinridge, one-time head of "For Finland," a group formed to send arms to the Finns when they were fighting Russia in 1939-40, and Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, President of the Union Theological Seminary.

The message to President Ryti followed close on the heels of a statement by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in an interview with the press in Washington on Wednesday that the Finns were aiding Hitler and injuring the cause of the democracies by continuing the fight against the Russians beyond their original boundaries.

Cites Friendship for Finns

"Our record clearly shows that we have consistently supported Finland's efforts to maintain its democratic and free existence," the cable dispatch, released by Bishop Henry W. Hobson, Chairman of Fight for Freedom, says. "We believe, therefore, that we have the right to impress upon Your Excellency the deep feeling which we believe is shared by the majority of the people of our country and of the other countries which have in the past been sincere friends of Finland and are now suffering untold degradation under the heel of the Nazi invaders, that the action of the Government of Finland in now continuing the war against the Soviet Union will bring about not only the death of countless thousands of additional Finnish men to the benefit solely of Naziism, but also a situation contrary to the best interests of the United States and its security.

"The people of Finland must know that the help which came to them during the winter war arose from a genuine heartfelt sympathy for the people of Finland and was not motivated to the slightest degree by the thought that in helping them we would be serving our own ends. Can they say the same about Nazi help?

"Nor can the people of Finland forget that during the winter war when the democracies wanted to increase their assistance to Finland without any idea of gaining any advantages therefrom for themselves, it was Nazi Germany which prohibited such assistance; and Germany, after specifically giving the Soviet Union a free hand to attack Finland, not only did not lift a finger to help, but, on the contrary, inaugurated an effective blockade of Finland's food supplies from abroad and overseas trade by torpedoeing without warning numerous Finnish vessels and by similar acts of hostility towards Finland."

Questions for Finns

The signers of the dispatch asked the Finnish President if he thought the Nazis would feed and clothe the Finns after the war had reduced Finland's resources to the point where she is "no longer of use to the Nazi war machine?"

"If you need information on this subject," the message continues, "we suggest that you review developments relating to the food situation in Italy after that country cast its lot with that of the Nazis.

"You must know, Your Excellency, that the people of the United States and all the resources of this country are dedicated to the assistance of those nations resisting the movement of world conquest. Therefore, Your Excellency, we, true friends of the people of Finland, see only the most tragic future for the people of your country if your Government continues to co-operate in Nazi attempts to dominate the world by force. We hope and pray that your country will cease immediately military operations in Soviet territory and that Finland will quickly resume normal friendly relations and trade with the United States."

Signers of the message to President Ryti other than Mr. Gerard, Colonel Breckinridge and Dr. Coffin were Harrison Tweed, attorney; Newbold Morris, president of the City Council; Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California; Dean Frederick W. Beekman, of the American Cathedral of Paris; Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, Union Theological Seminary; Robert Erskine Ely, President emeritus of Town Hall; Bruno Rantane, Finnish-American labor leader; Miss Dorothy Thompson, writer; Michael Straight, chairman Washington "Fight For Freedom"; Dr. William M. Agar, visting lecturer in geology, Columbia University; Frank Grillo, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Rubber Workers; Marquis Childs, journalist; Chester La Roche, financier; Mrs. Cyrus McCormick; George Gordon Battle, attorney; Paul G. Pennoyer, financier; Ulric Bell, journalist, and Hendrik Willem van Loon, author.

German Morale Linked to Desperation

Continued from Page 1

Russian war are on a very much greater scale than the officials admit.

At the other end of Germany there are casualties and damage caused by the persistent blows of the RAF. It is stated that in Munster 30,000 persons are homeless—about one quarter of the population. Things are no better in Cologne, where the big Eifeltor freight yard, the Deutzer Motor Works, and the Karlswerk and Humboldt plants have been heavily bombed, and at Aachen and Mannerheim. Even the expulsion of all Jews from their homes in these places has not solved the housing shortage for the Aryans, most of whom, being workers, must stay in the cities.

Food Supplies Depleted

These two factors, the Russian war losses and the RAF bombings automatically throw into darker relief the normal hardships that have followed on war conditions. Shortages of food and other restrictions are inevitable in wartime and more easily borne when spirits are high. But from all reports there is not in Germany that psychological foundation that enabled the British to take it at London, Coventry and Plymouth and carry on with thumbs up.

In Berlin, women have demonstrated in food queues and have had to be dispersed by the police. In a Berlin railway station women, so it is reported, lay on the tracks in an attempt to prevent a troop train leaving for the Eastern front. At Königsberg, farm wagons bringing in produce from the country were looted by women exhausted from a fruitless wait in a food queue.

Many German papers have carried appeals to the people asking them to forgo their individual forays into the country-side in search of eggs, poultry, and vegetables.

There seems to be evidence that or paper the official ration is adequate; in fact Dr. Karl Clodius, the Nazi economic expert, has stated that, although the standard of living of the middle and upper classes has deteriorated as much of 50 per cent, the working-class is 25 per cent better off than in prewar days. This official statement, however, does not take into account the difficulties of getting the food. Shopping is a whole time and exhausting job and many wives and housekeepers have now been swept wholesale into industry.

the new British depth charge of annihilating power.

Most days in the week deserters across the Swiss frontier, escaping transfer to the Eastern front. Bavaria and South Germany and Austria are muttering with resentment at the policy of Berlin which is said to be sacrificing their men needlessly in the Russian war.

There are evidences, too, that the Nazi authorities themselves are preparing for trouble. From Berlin, Munich, and Stuttgart eyewitnesses tell of the erection of concrete, igloo-like buildings in the streets with underground connections to Gestapo stations. They are officially stated to be for anti-aircraft defense, but their construction, with loop-holed windows, give them a more sinister purpose. At the same time several strategic corner sites in Berlin have been cleared of their occupants and taken over by the Gestapo.

Acute Labor Shortage

This has followed directly as a result of the Russian War. The calling up of more man power and the necessity of keeping the factories working at full pressure to maintain the steady flow of replacements of war losses has brought an acute labor shortage. A recent decree controlling the employment of domestic servants is aimed at absorbing as many of the million girls engaged in this profession as possible into the farms and factories. Maids are now allowed only to families with children.

But the law about domestic servants is only one move in a process which has been on the increase for many months. Women are being drained off from all walks of civilian life and professions. Women university students are compelled to put in six weeks in a factory before they can get their degree. Nuns have been taken out of convents and required to report for duty in the Labor Service. To relieve married woman for war work, all girls over 14 must work as servants or farm helps. Married women are also enticed into factories by the offer of reduction in taxes. As a result it is now estimated that the ratio of male to female labor in civil employ is 60 per cent to 40 per cent, which is almost the limit if efficiency is to be considered.

The depths to which Germany's reserves of labor are being tapped can be gauged by a recent official announcement referring to "Special privileges for those with State old-age allowances and small pensions." This concerns men of over 70 who are permitted to keep their pensions as well as the wages they now earn in war work. At the same time there is evidence that men of over 50 are being summoned to the colors and from Vienna comes the news that the whole of the 1900 class has been called up. In view of this and popular clamor, S.S. shock troops, previously kept for policing and occupational duties, have been thrown into the battles on the Russian front.

Seek Ukraine Metals

Man power is, however, not the only shortage. Difficulties in replacing material losses are being encountered as a result of the scarcity in chrome, nickel and molybdenum. To refill their stocks of manganese the Nazis are reckoning on the metal which they can get from the Ukraine and are pressing forward urgently to the rich prize of the Poti mines in the Caucasus.

For fats, after exhausting most of the stocks which they looted from Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, the Germans are looking to the special maize that they have developed in Rumania which is reported to yield a fat content of as much as 17 per cent.

The next French wine harvest is anxiously awaited to make up their stocks of alcohol for motor spirit which were strengthened last summer by the use of 2,500,000 gallons of wine from last year's vintage.

From reliable sources acts of open defiance are reported. Fifteen hundred men in the Bloom and Voss works at Hamburg staged a strike, impelled by food conditions and RAF bombings. The recruiting for U-boat crews has fallen off due to the heavy submarine losses and the stories of

Charges of Spoils

The knowledge of all these things is more or less common property and they are discussed as people sit wearily huddled in the air-raid shelters. Other things, too, are mentioned. The Nazi party members are reported to be enriching themselves with the spoils of the conquered countries.

The food racket is known to be run by members of the S. S. who get off scott free while the lesser men suffer severe penalties, including execution, for similar though minor offenses.

There is one thing certain that would crush the hope of victory in the mind of the majority of the German people and that is the entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. The German propaganda to belittle the strength and purpose of America has been a failure. Most Germans remember the last war and will tell you their fears of the doom for Germany that would inevitably follow America's participation.

Many persons think that the attack on Russia was a desperate effort to secure additional material and psychological strength before the citizens of the Reich were called upon to face war with the United States. But, if this were the plan, it has failed. Whatever the Nazis may claim in casualties inflicted and territory gained, the prime objective of the Russian war has eluded their grasp—the annihilation of the Soviet armies.

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U. S. Acts at Once to Carry War Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The United States Navy and Maritime Commission began immediately today to take the steps necessary to insure the arrival of American military equipment at the doorsteps of the opponents of Hitlerism.

Even before revision of the Neutrality Act had time to go to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced that the Navy would begin at once to arm and man American merchantmen.

Simultaneously, the Maritime Commission intimated that the nation's newest ships, now sliding from the shipbuilding ways at the rate of three a week, will all be thrown into the task of freighting war goods to British and Russian forces.

In addition, the United States, the British Empire and the latter's allies are believed ready to form a gigantic anti-Axis shipping pool which will synchronize the movement of perhaps 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in order to insure the most efficient use of this tonnage.

Declaring that Congressional action in ending the restrictive Neutrality Act had "greatly increased promise of ultimate victory" over the Axis, Secretary Knox said the action would relieve a serious British shortage of man power. Particularly in regard to service at sea.

Many Guns Available

The Navy is understood to have a large number and variety of ship guns—some new, some old—with which to arm this country's merchantmen. Included on the list are 5-inch, 4-inch, and 3-inch guns, .50 caliber machine guns, and antiaircraft cannon.

Naval officials caution, however, that it will take some time to accomplish the job, since the gun shortage is not entirely met and since it is necessary for the ships to be available in port. In addition, many of the older ships will have to be strengthened in order to stand the shock of gun percussion.

"The action today insures that both the ships and the men will be available to deliver defense aid materials at those points and in such volume as to aid materially in assuring victory for those who fight against Hitler and his attempted domination of the world," Secretary Knox said.

"We are building a huge number of merchant vessels. Now these vessels can be used under our own flag. That means that we, ourselves, can determine just how they can be best used. Furthermore, we are the only country which can supply the crews for these ships. Britain is already suffering from a shortage of man power, particularly men available for service at sea."

The Maritime Commission's reported decision not to shift a large number of ships to the North Atlantic route immediately is believed due to the fact most American freighters are already engaged in vital defense work and the quantity to be shifted is limited.

On June 30, 1941, the American merchant marine had 1,168 ships of 6,841,561 gross tons. Of these, 358 were tankers amounting to 2,593,388 tons, 716 were freighters, aggregating 3,563,825 tons, and 94 were combination freight and passenger vessels with a tonnage of 684,348.

Vast Increase in Ships

During the past four and one-half months, however, the United States has launched a large number of ships, whose tonnage probably exceeds 500,000 tons. On Sept. 27, which had been designated by the Commission as "Liberty Ship Day," 14 ships were launched with combined tonnage of approximately 75,000 tons.

It is during 1942 and 1943, however, that American merchant construction will hit its stride. During each of these two years American shipyards are expected to produce between one and two ships a day for a gross tonnage of 6,500,000 tons a year. It is the expectation of officials here that by the end of 1943 the American merchant marine will equal that of Great Britain.

The United States Government is reported as ready to insist that the anti-Axis ship pool be formed in order to eliminate all duplication of effort on vital defense trade routes. Great Britain has already established pools incorporating its own and the ships of its allies, such as Norway, the Netherlands and the Free French.

It is expected that the Maritime Commission, working closely with the British Ministry of Shipping, would be a king-pin in this organization.

It is the belief of Naval men that armed freighters, when protected in convoys, will have at their disposition such a mass of fire-power that German submarine "wolf packs" as well as bombers will find the difficulty of their tasks measurably increased.

Jobs in Shipyards Increased by 185,000

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 14

Private American shipyards are now employing 250,000 workers as compared with 65,000 at the start of the defense program, the National Council of American Shipbuilders reported yesterday.

A survey by the Council, which represents 80 per cent of the privately owned plants in the country, also showed that 43 more yards had begun building ships to bring the total to 65.

Axis Powers Denounce U. S. Neutrality Change

By the Associated Press

Friday, Nov. 14

Bitter reaction exploded in the capitals of the Axis alliance today over revision of the United States Neutrality Act, with the Germans declaring bluntly that the next few days would show what a dangerout path the American Congress had taken.

In Rome, Fascist quarters voiced a similar theme, asserting that Congress' action in permitting United States ships to enter the blockade zones soon would result in attacks on those vessels.

In Tokyo, Japan's attitude was expressed by the news agency Domei, which quoted well-informed circles as declaring that the revision "aggravates the situation not only in the Atlantic but in the Pacific" and that "the stage is set for commencement of a shooting war."

Authorized Berlin quarters charged President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull with duping Congress by a false representation of facts, and said that in any case Germany would shoot at American ships carrying munitions. They expressed satisfaction that the majority in Congress did not reach one-half of the entire house.

The next days will show what a dangerous path Congress has trodden, they added.

Germany simply must shoot in case American vessels carry munitions, they concluded.

Canada Cheered

OTTAWA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said yesterday that United States Congressional revision of the Neutrality Law "will be seen by Hitler as the handwriting on the wall spelling the doom of the Axis powers."

Passage of the legislation enabling armed American merchant ships to enter belligerent ports was a "logical sequel" to enactment of the lend-lease bill, he said, and "is the most important United States' contribution in the winning of the war" since the British aid bill.

"It means immediate, increased, effective assistance to countries resisting aggression."

China Pleased

CHUNGKING, Nov. 14 (AP)—Chinese officials expressed relief today at the adoption by Congress of Amendments to the United States Neutrality Law.

Chinese quarters said it was felt that failure of the Roosevelt Administration to revise the Act would have strengthened the position of Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy en route to Washington, and would have hardened the attitude of Japanese militarists.

Pins for Wartime Coiffures

© Fox

New Twist for Hair-dos in London

One of the most drastic economies English women have had to face during the war has been the curtailment of hairpins. The picture shows an assistant in a London hairdressing salon making hairpins from pieces of brass wire with a tiny pair of pincers.

Capital Agog Over Result As Neutrality Vote Began

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The House debate on neutrality had all the color, drama and excitement which the Senate debate lacked. Compressed into a few breath-taking hours were the arguments spun out for days in the upper chamber. From first right down to half-way through the actual roll call, the members on the floor, the spectators hanging over public galleries, the representatives of the diplomatic corps and the Secretary of the British Ambassador in the President's gallery, didn't know how it was coming out.

"Have they started voting yet?" whispered a big officer on the Capitol plaza to hurrying newspapermen. The very taxi drivers over the city had their radios tuned to the event and forgot to exchange recriminations when they bumped each other. Cables and radios of the world hung breathless on the outcome. Meanwhile the slow call of names continued in the House.

The excitement started about 1:50. Long queues waited in marble corridors to get inside. Special sergeants-at-arms were detailed to keep order. Some passages were roped off. Some elevators went only to the House floor. All cameras and brief cases were checked.

The House amplification system was in fine fettle as preliminary speakers rattled through their allotted two minutes, each one coming forward into the well of the chamber and nearly everyone of them cut short by the speaker's gavel in the midst of a climax as the presiding officer, Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee, knocked off perorations as though they had been dandelion tops.

The first major speech came when Democrats allotted 17 minutes in a lump to James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York. The House paid the highest flattery it could in filling up and quieting itself to hear this former Senator. Mr. Wadsworth has a deep voice, and a casual, gentlemanly style like that affected in the British Commons. He drapes himself over the rostrum and gains emphasis by seeming to hold himself in. His effective speech brought an ovation.

Isolationist opponents quickly sent in Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut for 10 minutes and another member to answer him. Then as the previous allotment of minutes ran out on either side the Administration sent in its biggest guns, majority leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, and the affectionately regarded speaker Sam Rayburn, who read Mr. Roosevelt's last-minute appeal.

The isolationists sandwiched between this combination the patently sincere soul-baring of Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, who has heretofore supported the Administration's foreign policy at every step, but on this occasion declared it was going too far. "In my humble opinion it means war," he said quietly. His fellow Democrats rose and clapped as he left the rostrum, though disagreeing with his words.

Nearly the whole House stood as Mr. Rayburn took the microphone at the close, and nearly the whole House rose and applauded as he finished, with Mr. Roosevelt's letter.

Then suddenly the voting was going on.

"Allen of Louisiana, aye. Allen of Illinois, nay. Anderson of Minnesota, no."

At 4:25 p. m. the mad dash of wire men in the press gallery announced the result.

Submarine Sinks Ark Royal At Point East of Gibraltar

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP) — The three-year-old, $16,000,000 aircraft carrier Ark Royal was torpedoed late yesterday east of Gibraltar, probably by an Italian submarine, and sank early today despite a desperate effort to bring the listing vessel safely to port.

It carried down with it an undisclosed number of its crew of about 1,600 men who remained aboard in the struggle to save the ship.

"A very large number of the ship's company was taken off," the Admiralty said, and indications were that personnel losses were "fortunately not heavy."

The story of the sinking, pieced together from the Admiralty's brief announcement and word in authoritative quarters, was that the Ark Royal was not in action when it was torpedoed and that it was en route to Gibraltar.

The strong suggestion was that an Italian submarine was the victor, although there was no positive identification.

Many of the company remained aboard after the hit or hits and helped to keep the Ark Royal afloat, in tow, during the hours of darkness as it listed further and further. Many worked to the very end. It finally rolled under the sea short of Gibraltar and safety.

The loss was belated fulfillment of many a German claim, since the beginning of the war, that the carrier had been sunk.

A concise communiqué said that the 22,000-ton floating airfield sank while in tow after having been torpedoed. The vessel, which the Germans have often reported sunk, was the third aircraft carrier lost by Britain in the war and the newest of them all.

Loss of the Ark Royal is the greatest single blow suffered by the British Navy since the avenged sinking of the battle cruiser Hood by the German battleship Bismarck, between Greenland and Iceland last May 24.

Count of Plane Carriers

The loss of the Ark Royal left the British, however, with more aircraft carriers than they had at the start of the conflict—seven in commission and two scheduled for completion in 1942, as indicated by the Naval manual, Jane's Fighting Ships.

Those believed in operation are the Eagle, 22,600 tons, and the Furious, 22,450, both converted battleships; the 23,000-ton Illustrious, which has been repaired after a pounding in the Mediterranean; the Illustrious' newer sister ships, the Victorious, Formidable and Indomitable, and the small, 10,850-ton Hermes which carries 15 planes.

Scheduled for completion in 1942 and possibly completed already are the Implacable and Indefatigable, sisters of the Illustrious. The Illustrious was last reported under repair in the United States after it had been bombed and all but sunk in the Mediterranean.

Other British aircraft carriers sunk were the 22,500-ton Courageous, which was torpedoed by a U-boat Sept. 17, 1939, just two weeks after the outbreak of the war, and its sister ship, the Glorious, which went down June 8, 1940, off Northern Norway in a sea battle with the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

They were built in 1916. The Ark Royal was built in 1937.

Claims by Axis

The Ark Royal was reported at least once to have been sunk and repeatedly to have been damaged during the many naval engagements in which it participated since the start of the war.

The Germans insisted it had been sunk by bombs during the first month of the war. Three times after that the Italians claimed to have damaged it badly during air attacks in the Mediterranean between Sardinia and Gibraltar.

In the first days of the war the Ark Royal was credited by the British with capturing a German ship as a prize off Norway. Later, when the carrier entered the harbor at Rio de Janeiro to take on fuel and supplies, a seaman said it had been struck by a bomb off Norway but was not put out of action.

The Ark Royal's planes carried out a major aerial attack on Sardinia a year ago, only a few days after she had been reported without confirmation to have been set afire by a bomb hit at Gibraltar. The Italians said it was damaged seriously during the Sardinia operation, but it went into action again less than three months later, participating in the British shelling and bomb attack on Genoa.

Its planes took part in the far-flung Atlantic search in which the German battleship Bismarck was trapped and sunk last spring.

Its complement of officers and men before the war was 1,575, but this number probably was increased. Also before the war it carried 60 planes.

Italians Shifted to Soviet Front

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 12. Delayed. (AP)—An informed naval source close to Axis diplomatic quarters said today that Italian troops, outfitted for tropical warfare in North Africa, were being rerouted at sea on German orders and sent to Piraeus, Greece, to be re-outfitted for the Russian front.

Disorganization arising from this was said to be partly responsible for recent British naval successes against Axis convoys. The British have announced that two convoys were destroyed in one stroke by a naval patrol on Nov. 9 and that two days later six Axis ships were sunk by submarines.

Cruisers assigned to meet the convoys at regular rendezvous points have missed the ships, it was said, leaving them feebly protected. Two cruisers were present, however, for the Nov. 9 battle off Taranto.

Reinforcements which this source said had been expected by the Italian General Staff in Libya for the past fortnight had failed to appear for the Germans, he declared, apparently had written off any intention of an African offensive in the near future.

Britain Hails Neutrality Revision

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14—The prospect of the Stars and Stripes entering British ports again affords deep and widespread satisfaction in Britain today.

More than any other wartime measure taken by the United States the amendment of the Neutrality Act offers tangible evidence of Anglo-American solidarity. The 3,000 mile ocean, which the war has hitherto made into such formidable barrier, has been bridged overnight.

For ordinary folk here that barrier took much of the reality out of United States dedication to the defeat of agression. Today's banner headlines proclaim the end to such unreality.

Political Importance

While Britain was anxious at the unfavorable trend on the eve of the historic decision by Congress, only now is the immense significance of the neutrality amendment being brought home here. Official circles in London are rejoicing not only over the shipping angle but at the far-reaching political importance of the interventionist victory in Washington. The Axis powers, Japan and those nations still wavering are seen as having received the most straight-from-the-shoulder warning yet of the determination of the United States to deliver the goods no matter what the risks.

Some British newspapers went to press too early for editorial comment on the Congress vote, but the Daily Express, stressing the magnitude of the contribution that America's ready-made merchant fleet can make, says "limited shipping was a brake on our strategy, on our power to aid Russia, and to supply our own armies abroad. Roosevelt has struck Hitler the hardest and shrewdest blow he has yet delivered."

The Daily Mail, describing the amendment as the best possible indication of the real feeling of the American Nation, says failure to revice the Neutrality Act would have been hailed as a big German victory. Other editorial comments admit that Reich Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels would have had a field day.

Sees Victory Speeded

The Evening News calls Britain to rejoice in one of the great decisions of the war, making victory over Hitler certain and speedier. Asking how can Hitler succeed in the Atlantic now when he failed before it adds "if we in Britain would have been saddened by any drawing back, how much more will Hitler be bruised by the stride forward against him? It is in Berlin and in Hitler's armored train that there will be alarm and despondency today."

The smallness of the majority in the House of Representatives is certainly a subject of comment here, but the press has been busy explaining the complexity of the domestic political issues in the United States. American labor problems and political feuds are recognized as of no concern of Britain.

The Daily Telegraph today draws an interesting comparison between the small majority obtained by President Roosevelt yesterday and the support afforded Lincoln "when he made the decision which saved the Union."

Sees Greater Unity

And whatever may be the British public's innermost feelings on the United States methods of approach to the present war, they have the reassuring feeling that once Americans have decided the hotly contested issue they are likely to become more united. The most notable example of this, which is greatly appreciated here, has been Wendell Willkie's post-election rallying behind the Roosevelt foreign policy which is regarded here as having been one of the President's strongest cards.

Several warnings are given in the press here today, notably against exaggerated expectations of the immediate rush of American tonnage to war-zone ports. There are reminders, too, that President Roosevelt has a critical task ahead over labor troubles; that the consciousness of danger is still insufficient in the United States as entirely to put an end to political partisanship and industrial conflict.

Other commentators take occasion to call Britain to new production efforts pointing out that America will not undertake jobs that it feels Britain should be doing for itself.

Though the loss of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, just announced here, has saddened Britain, there is comfort in the knowledge of the vastly strengthened seapower of the democratic nations which Congress' action has secured.

Close Ship-Guns Vote Gives 'False Picture of U. S.–Willkie

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie last night attributed the close House vote on the neutrality amendments in part to "the Administration's negligence and muddling in the solution of our industrial labor relations problem" and to "its utter disregard of the needs and rights of large elements of our population in the handling of our domestic and defense program."

Declaring passage was gratifying, Mr. Willkie added in a statement that the close vote "gave a false impression of the true sentiments of America toward the policy of aggressive aid to the democracies and of America's intent to maintain her right to the freedom of the seas."

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee said:

"These failures of the Administration have led to wide stoppages in our industrial production, now so indispensable to the execution of our foreign policy. I have been for a long time fearful that such unwise actions by the Administration in domestic policies would lead to corresponding unwise action by Congress as to our foreign policy.

"It is no cure, however, for such domestic weaknesses that members of Congress should vote further to weaken America by abandoning our right to freedom of the seas, an essential element of our country's sovereignty. Two wrongs never make a right; two weaknesses never build strength.

"By the same token, the Administration should immediately correct those errors in Administration and domestic policy which caused so many members of Congress to vote to endanger our foreign policy upon which depends the hope of survival of freedom."

National Chairman John F. Finerty of the Keep America Out of War Congress and Executive Director Mary W. Hillyer termed the vote a "photo finish" and a warning to the President "not further to provoke war with Germany, or Italy or Japan." In a statement, they said the vote was "a hollow victory for the war party, shabbily achieved by the President's promise to outlaw strikes."

Ulric Bell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Fight for Freedom, said: "This is the beginning of the end for Hitler. He will have to fight back now. This will mean war, and a declaration of war should and will follow."

The Executive Committee of America First's New York Chapter declared the revision "does not greatly change the situation." It added: "Let everyone remember that, repeal or no repeal, we are not at war. And we won't be until both Houses of Congress declare war. What is happening now is not war. It is an unauthorized, illegal military adventure carried on by Mr. Roosevelt at the people's expense. . . ."

Socialist leader Norman Thomas said the "close vote put us nearer to total war," and added: "Even so, it took all Mr. Roosevelt's power and prestige and promises the public does not know to put over the repeal of the neutrality law. The process will serve as a classic example in history of the way to fool the people into an unwanted war. . . ."

Drama of Sleep Written in War

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (AP)—German war reporter Hans Huffzky in a dispatch from the Russian front writes: "If you stand a few hours on one of our transport highways," he wrote to the Strassburger Neuste Nachrichten, "and see what roils by, you get again the same choking vision . . . that sleep is the most treasured of all things.

"What have we brought with us in this war—munitions, arms, thousands of items of supply . . . but that is a mere nothing compared with the sleepiness we carry with us.

"There are two dramas I have seen daily in this war. One, the battle with its sound of fury, courage, and death. The other drama is the drama of sleep.

"There goes the personnel of a transport! Twelve men are sitting inside. All twelve are sleeping. How impossible to describe. A quick look just shows the crisscross of legs, impossible to untangle. One at any rate stands up holding to the canopy. He sleeps while he stands.

"The extra driver in the cab has his mouth open, is folded against his comrade at the wheel. When the column comes to a halt the driver puts his cap down on the wheel and drops off. But one ear must be awake to tell when the column is ready to move.

"Another stop . . . an eerie sound . . . nothing but the deep measured breathing on a war-loaded highway. An eerie vision: a second later this thousands of yards of sleeping highway could be a raging battlefield. And how often that has happened in the course of this war."

Glasgow Bus Drivers, Conductors Quit Strike

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Five hundred of the 1,430 Glasgow bus drivers and conductors who struck yesterday despite the wartime ban on strikes decided to return to work tonight.

The Army helped run transportation but disorganization resulted and many industrial concerns were understaffed during the day.

The busmen demanded a 40 per cent increase on their $21 weekly wage when a new staggered shift was introduced.

Mediterranean Depot Ships

By the Associated Press

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Britain's floating foundries are doing a bang-up job of keeping the warships of the Mediterranean Fleet in tip-top shape.

Behind every battleship, cruiser, destroyer, submarine, or smaller warcraft going to sea there is a depot ship turning out everything needed, from bread to nuts and bolts.

These depot ships operate somewhat like Grand Central Terminal in New York.

There are warships constantly reporting in or going out freshly stocked with provisions and ammunition, or getting emergency repairs.

The fighting ships in the Mediterranean have their own mother ships in Alexandria Harbor constantly on the alert to deal with any job except major refitting or actually making guns and shells.

Aboard a 10,000-ton depot ship for destroyers, where a rear admiral directs all destroyer operations, are hundreds of men repairing spare parts needed to keep destroyers in fighting trim.

Deep in the ship there is a foundry, with yellow flames licking upward, where steel and iron are melted and turned into new parts. It reminds one somewhat of an American steel mill. Sailors are stripped to the waist, hammering out vital ship accessories.

In other parts of the ship are the shipwrights' section, with its pine-laden atmosphere, where wooden parts are produced; and workshops of the coppersmiths and electric welders.

Above decks the ship's bakery turns out tons of bread to supply many destroyers, several corvettes, torpedo boats and minelayers.

Sailors on the depot ship even find out what makes torpedoes tick. They take off one end of a torpedo and overhaul its driving machinery to make sure that it will fire quickly and surely toward its mark.

Nearly 1,000 sailors and 50 officers are engaged on this one depot ship alone in an important job which rarely reaches the headlines.

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What kind of muffs? Ask any of the smart specialty shops and department stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. They'll show you how much smarter a costume may be with the addition of a muff.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—November 14, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Miss Jane Dillon of Bridgeport, Conn., finds that her three-octave voice range enables her vividly to portray some of the more rugged masculine types. Left to right (1) As Jeeter, famous character of "Tobacco Road," Miss Dillon's work was highly praised by Henry Hull, creator of the character. (2) As The Man About Town, she cuts a rather dashing figure. (3) As herself, she is charmingly feminine. (4) Her favorite character study, Uncle Pete, who is known to thousands of radio listeners. (5) Miss Dillon as The Lumberjack.

Jane Dillon Is 'Uncle Pete' And a Lot of Other Men To Her Audiences

By Everett M. Smith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Uncle Pete" is something of a man among women.

The same statement could be multiplied several times and applied with equal emphasis to Jane Dillon of Comfort Crest Farm, Easton, Conn., world traveler, author, and radio artist, who is "within herself a complete theater."

For, although Miss Dillon is charmingly feminine herself, her extremely realistic character portrayals usually are of men—the lovable old Yankee farmer Uncle Pete, the lumberjack from the Yukon, the World War tommy, Old Jeeter of "Tobacco Road" and the Man About Town, to name a few.

Possessing a three-octave voice range, plus remarkable adeptness in the art of makeup and costume, Miss Dillon makes her characters fairly "live" their roles. There's nothing artificial or affected in her interpretations or speech. "Sincerity" most aptly describes this international artist and her work.

"I don't feel a bit like Jane Dillon while 'in character,'" she told the writer.

Started in Her Childhood

It all started—as is the case so many times—when Miss Dillon was a child. "My mother heard children's voices in the garden one day," she recalled, "and, glancing out, heard me, alone, creating by different intonations and mannerisms a group of make-believe playmates. Later, I won a State-wide oratorical contest, and this was followed by coast-to-coast concert appearances, a round-the-world tour, and radio work with the BBC in London."

Of all her characters, that of Uncle Pete is, perhaps, her best loved. "He's so very real to me," she explained, as she related her discovery of this kindly old gentleman.

"One cold windy day, I boarded a 'day train' in the northern part of Iowa. All the seats were occupied except one by the side of an old man. He moved over with a friendly smile. Presently, he asked me to share his apple—and this was our introduction.

Going to Visit

"Like an eager boy, he told me that he was on his way to visit his sister in Dakota. He chuckled that this was his first vacation in some thirty years. His hands were toil-worn and his clothes were shabby. But on his face was shining the glow that years of consideration, unselfishness and joy had placed there.

"I asked him how long he was going to remain with his sister in Dakota," Miss Dillon continued, "and his answer was as open as his countenance—'Until she gets tired o' me.'

"Presently, a seat was vacated across the aisle, and, excusing myself, I crossed over, put my bag down for a pillow, and was soon dozing. I was roused to consciousness by the realization that someone was covering me, and peeking through my eyelids I saw this old man covering me with his threadbare, faded yellow overcoat. I closed my eyes quickly! I could not disappoint him!

A Brave Figure

"At last, the heat forced me up. Again I moved across to sit with him and we ate sandwiches while he told me how good he found life. Finally, his station was called and he left the train. He stood on the little country platform waving goodby to me. As the train pulled out, I walked to the back of the coach and watched until the curve hid the brave figure from view. But, his picture can never be lost to me.

"I shall always see him standing there waving. And, somehow, it is not the gesture of farewell that I associate with him, but rather a triumph that he flung out to me from his uplifted hand."

Today, through her weekly radio program, Women of Connecticut, over station WTIC, Hartford, Miss Dillon is making the Nutmeg State justly conscious and proud of its many outstanding women, not the least among whom might be listed Miss Dillon herself. Over this program she not only introduces many notable women of her home State, but she also portrays most vividly some of the men of America.

Slipping into her well-worn costume, donning wig, beard, and make-up, it is Uncle Pete—not Jane Dillon—who gives us this bit of friendly advice from a well-stocked store of wisdom.

"Take ingratitude, fer instance," says Uncle Pete. "It makes us miss so much. There ain't a day goes by but what somebody does somethin' fer us—even if it's only a smile the groceryman gives over th' counter. 'Course, we think that's part o' his business—but, after all, even th' everyday courtesies take some thought an' effort.

"A man has to think a smile before he can give it. When we take all these things fer granted, it makes an iron door that will shut th' sunlight an' refreshin' breezes away from us—then, after a while, we'll find we're just kind o' shrivlin' up.

"We'd be th' first ones to complain 'cause somebody else hadn't been 'round sayin' 'Thank you' for somethin' maybe we done fer 'em. Th' waggin' o' a dog's tail has made me awful ashamed sometimes. He gives such a lot, and never asks anythin' back fer it."

At Her Famous 'Uplands' Parties 'Daisy' Harriman Stresses Friendly Informality

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Daisy" (Mrs. J. Borden) Harriman's reputation as one of Washington's most outstanding hostesses is due not only to her social gifts, but also to the fact that she has so steadily followed her own principle of "liking people for themselves" and not because of their position or their political connections. Despite changes in administration and party, "Uplands"—her charming Washington home—has remained for more than 20 years a favorite rendezvous for men and women of international importance.

Mrs. Harriman has recently reopened her famous hilltop home, closed during her sojourn in Norway as United States Minister to that hospitable country. Guests at Uplands this winter may encounter—if any Norwegians are present—a gentle little grace whereby the visitor from Norway shakes his hostess' hand after the meal and utters a soft-voiced "Takk for maten," which means "Thanks for the food." This bit of old-world courtesy Mrs. Harriman found charming. In telling me of the custom, she said, "I often think that it is because we have to rush around so much in America that we do not take enough time to express kindness to others. In Norway, everyone was unfailingly gracious and kindly. For instance, after Norwegians had dined at the Legation, they would take time to send flowers, and they always sent flowers for an American holiday, though it was not their own. It gave one the feeling that they were grateful that even the little things of life were good.

Another Pleasant Custom

"Another of their lovely customs is saying 'Takk for sist'—'Thanks for the last time.' It is a nice remembrance, even if it occurs a few weeks later." And Mrs. Harriman was reminded to tell of a Norwegian who had recently dined with her in New York. His first greeting had unconsciously been phrased "Takk for sist"—and they both stood silent with the realization that this "last time" had been in Oslo when no intimation of disaster had even reached his country.

Mrs. Harriman has had two homes named "Uplands"—a name taken from one of her favorite poems. Much of Uplands' lovely old furniture will not be in its usual place this year. Instead it is somewhere in Norway, stored "for the duration"—or so she hopes. Packed with many of her choicest books, manuscripts, and the exquisitely beautiful old Norwegian embroidery she delighted in collecting—it is now awaiting shipment to America—when peace comes.

"Am I planning to serve any Norwegian food for my Sunday night suppers? Well, perhaps some of their dishes," Mrs. Harriman replied. "They have delicious but rather rich food over there."

When I told her I had heard it said that she conducted successfully the nearest thing to a real "salon" in America she laughed, but answered me directly though far too modestly, as any hostess will agree. "I really do not know what did it. Maybe it was because I have a very lovely dining room with candlelight, and we eat at small tables. We usually have 30, sometimes 50 guests, but with little tables, everyone has a chance to talk comfortably to his neighbors. People get rather scattered if one serves them buffet fashion.

"If I have any formula for entertaining, it is to 'enjoy yourself at your own parties genuinely.' And then I never 'arrange' the evenings. Never plan either guests or conversation. They just happen.

"Usually we have very simple food," she continued, "curried eggs, chicken or meat pies, salad and cheese. Sometimes probably we shall have the Norwegian Gjetost. This cheese is being made very successfully in America now. And for dessert, most men especially like cream puffs with hot chocolate sauce."

The following recipes for chicken pie and cream puffs with hot chocolate sauce are from Mrs. Harriman's very interesting collection:

Chicken Pie

2 3-pound chickens
1½ quarts boiling water
3 teaspoons salt
dash of pepper
1 medium onion grated or 10 very small onions peeled
2 stalks celery
1 cup potato balls (optional)
1 cup thinly sliced carrots (optional)
2 sprigs parsley finely chopped
3 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour

Prepare chicken as for fricassee. Add boiling water, onion, and other seasonings. Cover and simmer slowly over low heat for 1½ to 2½ hours, or until tender (varies with chickens). Add a little more water if needed. Make gravy of the stock (with the flour added to melted butter) and to this add ½ cup cream. Remove meat from bones in as large pieces as possible and arrange in baking dishes. Cook potato balls and carrots, if used, until tender and add. Cover with gravy and make pastry crust, rolling little thicker than usual—about ½ inch thick. Cover top. Be sure to use sufficient gravy so pie will not be dry. Bake about 30 minutes at 425° to 450° F., or until crust is done. Additional gravy can be served in separate dish if you like. Serves 8 to 10.

Cream Puffs

1 cup sifted flour
1 cup boiling water
½ cup butter (or other shortening, but it is richer with butter)
4 or 1 cup of eggs

Add the boiling water to butter or shortening until melted. Bring to boil and stir flour into it all at a time, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and beat in the unbeaten eggs, a little at a time. Continue beating until mixture forms a stiff thick dough. Drop by tablespoonsful on greased baking sheet about two inches apart, having dough little higher in center. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 10 minutes, reduce heat to moderate (350° F.) for about 30 minutes longer. If you are not sure—take one out and test before removing all. Remove from baking sheet and cool. Make small slit in one side and fill with cream filling. Makes about 18 puffs.

Hot Chocolate Sauce

¼ cup butter
¼ cup thinly shaved chocolate
¼ cup cocoa
½ cup boiling water
3 tablespoons corn syrup
Pinch of salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
¾ cup sugar

Melt butter in saucepan. Add chocolate. Keep over low flame until smooth. Then add other ingredients. Bring to boiling point. Chill and reheat as needed.

Frequent news references to Mrs. Harriman as a "non-career" diplomat are a bit puzzling, if one does not understand that the designation refers simply to the manner in which the United States selects its representatives to other nations. Those who have devoted their whole lives to the study of different branches of diplomacy are called "career men," while others, experienced and outstanding in their own fields, are appointed either because of distinguished services to their country or to the administration then active. Mrs. Harriman was not our first "non-career" Ambassadress—for Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen had preceded her, four years before, as Minister to Denmark.

A Strenuous Job

"Being both the Minister and 'his wife' is a strenuous job for any woman," admitted Mrs. Harriman with some amusement. "For it is usually the wife who attends to so many of her husband's minor social obligations. But a woman Minister has to be her own hostess, too."

On the second afternoon that I visited Mrs. Harriman, a friend who knows of her love for white roses (before they were married, Mr. Harriman always sent her three, which she tucked into the other bouquets she took along to cotillions) had ordered a long boxful delivered. As she chose one for the lapel of my suit, I thought to myself that this natural little kindness was its own explanation of why "Daisy's" popularity was as real in Oslo as in Washington. For by her own thoughtfulness, she brought often to the courtesy-loving Norwegians a reminder that although Americans do seem to rush about so often—nevertheless, they too know how to take time for the "little things."

This is the last of two articles on Mrs. Harriman. The first appeared on Sept. 26.

Make This Year's Thanksgiving Pie A Real Harvest-Time Treat

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No matter how fancy or foolish the crust and topping may be, the main body of your pie must have a Thanksgiving flavor. Depending on what section of the country you call home, you'll want a pumpkin, squash, sweet potato, cranberry, apple, mince, pecan, raisin, or even a carrot pie. You may have a cream filling, a baked custard one, a chiffon pie, or an ice cream-filled tart, or just a mellow fruit filling, but it must be Thanksgivingy.

Pumpkin is probably number one favorite. Most people are as particular about their pumpkin pies as their grade of eggs. But if you are still looking for a good pumpkin pie recipe, a pie that tastes spicy and rich but isn't expensive, try the following recipe. It has just two eggs, but it makes a deep 9-inch pie, or 2 shallow 8-inch pies, or 1 shallow 10-inch pie.

Brown Sugar Pumpkin Pie

Unbaked pie shell
2 cups cooked pumpkin
1 cup evaporated milk
1 cup rich milk or thin cream
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 tablespoons butter
¾ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
Dash white pepper
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¾ teaspoon ginger
⅛ teaspoon cloves
Dash of mace
Grated rind 2 lemons
2 eggs, separated
Line pie pan with desired crust.

Put pumpkin, milks, sugar and butter in large saucepan; sift spices over. Cook over low heat, stirring until butter melts. Pour over slightly beaten egg yolks; fold in stiffly beaten egg whites; cool. Turn into pie shell. If standard pastry is used, bake in very hot oven, 450° F., for 5 to 8 minutes; reduce heat to moderate, 325° F., and continue baking for 25 to 35 minutes longer, depending on depth of pie. If a crumb crust is used, bake pie in moderate oven for 35 to 40 minutes, or until set. Cool on rack. If you prefer squash flavor, substitute an equal amount of strained, cooked squash for the cooked or the canned pumpkin.

Second place probably goes to mincemeat. While the mincemeat is better if made ahead of time, so that it will have several weeks to blend and ripen in flavor, even several-days-old mincemeat has a delicious taste—far better than bought, we think. This recipe is unusual in that it calls for chopped beef or hamburger, and is inexpensive for the same reason.

Easy Mincemeat

4 pounds chopped beef or hamburger
½ pound suet
8 pounds tart cooking apples, pared and cored
1 pound seedless raisins
1 pound currants
1 pound brown sugar
1 3-ounce package candied citron
1 3-ounce package candied orange peel
1 3-ounce package candied lemon peel
¼ cup molasses
¼ cup vinegar
1½ teaspoons cinnamon
¾ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
⅛ teaspoon mace
1 quart cider boiled down to 1 cup
1 glass tart jelly, crabapple, currant, etc.

Brown chopped beef in a little suet, put remaining suet and apples through food chopper, and put in large greased baking pan. Add meat and remaining ingredients, mixing well. Bake in slow oven, 300° F., for 1½ to 2 hours. Stir occasionally to prevent sticking. Or simmer on top of stove over low heat for 1½ hours, stirring occasionally. Cool and store in covered jar or crock. Use from 2 to 3 cups for a 9-inch pie. Bake a two-crust mince pie 15 minutes in very hot oven, 450° F., then reduce heat to 325° F., and continue baking for 20 to 30 minutes longer. For a beautiful brown top crust, brush with milk or evaporated milk before baking.

Toppings for pies are subject to your imagination as much as the bottoms and middles. If you like meringues, maybe you'd like to try one flavored with cinnamon, or chopped candied ginger, or with the vanilla extract changed to 1 teaspoon lemon juice.

This recipe makes enough meringue for a 9-inch pie.

Meringue

3 egg whites
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon extract
6 tablespoons sugar

Beat egg whites, salt, and extract to a stiff foam. Add sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until all granules are dissolved. Spread on thoroughly cooled pie, making sure to spread it out to the rim of pie all the way around. Swirl top in peaks. Bake in hot oven 6 to 8 minutes, or in a moderate oven, 325° F., about 15 minutes.

Sweetened and flavored whipped cream is a good stand-in for a meringue if you don't want to take a chance. Use a little honey and orange juice for sweetening if you are topping a pumpkin pie. Or sprinkle cream with grated bitter chocolate. A ball of frozen cream is a good topping for mince pie, and pie a la mode is always a man's choice even after a heavy dinner. Sweetened cream cheese beaten to a fluff with a little milk or thin cream, or mixed with a little molasses, is something to serve like hard sauce with pie. So is Brown Sugar Sauce: cream ½ cup butter with 1 cup soft brown sugar; add ¼ cup cream or rich milk and flavoring to taste; beat smooth.

For a double-crust pie, sprinkle with shredded American cheese and run under broiler just long enough to melt cheese. Sprinkle chopped toasted nuts on an open-face pie, or toasted coconut, or top with marshmallows and brown under broiler enough to melt them.

In Part I of this article, which was printed on November 11, Miss Cornell gave recipes for Thanksgiving pie crusts.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

One Sincere Apology Is Enough

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Albuquerque, N. M.

My next-door neighbor returned my spade and pitchfork last night and apologized for keeping them all summer. He had simply forgotten about them, and said so in a very sincere manner, I was all prepared to dismiss the incident even to the extent of withdrawing my mental vow never to lend him anything again.

Then he started to apologize further! This time for not cleaning off the earth that still clung to the spade. When he had borrowed my tools they were in a nice shiny condition. I listened to this second apology with my tongue in my cheek—and, incidentally, revoked my recent decision to lend him tools again.

All this recalled an incident that I had heard my grand-aunt Bessie tell about. It seems that for years she used to exchange weekly visits with a girlhood friend. After this friend passed on, Aunt Bessie called once on the married granddaughter who had lived with the friend. When the visit drew to a close and Aunt Bessie was going out the door, her hostess said, "Do come soon again, won't you? But I hope that the next time you come you won't find the house so dirty."

Aunt Bessie started to laugh. She said she laughed so hard that she had to sit down. Looking at the young woman she said: "You are Ann's granddaughter all right. I visited your grandmother every week for years, and I never came here once but what she said on answering the door, 'Come in, Bessie, but I am afraid you'll find the house dirty.' Now, young lady, if you are going to start believing that the house is as dirty as your grandmother always claimed it to be, my advice to you is to clean it up!"

Aren't these two instances typical of our general use of insincere apologies? It seems that we draw such apologies about us like a cloak to hide the mental picture we hold of ourselves and our manner of doing things. We really are fooling only ourselves. Insincere apologies, readily and easily used, often destroy the value of our honest "I am sorry.

Penny.

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

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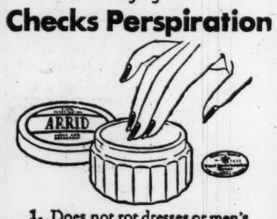

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½ cup Spry, ½ cup granulated sugar, ½ cup butter, 2 tablespoons vanilla, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups sifted flour, 1 cup pecans, chopped
Blend Spry, butter, salt, sugar and vanilla. (Takes no time at all. Spry's triple-creamed for easier mixing.) Add flour and pecans. Drop by tablespoons on Spry-coated cookie sheets. Bake in slow oven (325°F.) 25 minutes. Cool. Roll in confectioners' sugar. Makes 40 cookies. If preferred, the dough may be shaped into small balls or finger-shaped rolls instead of being dropped by tablespoonfuls.
Spry
THE FLAVOR SAVER

What Curb on Union Boycott? California Court to Decide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—How far may a union go in boycotting products of a firm which it considers unfair to organized labor?

This question of far-reaching national importance will be decided and aired completely here in a $1,750,000 libel suit recently filed against the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, David Dubinsky, its President, and other officials by the Gantner & Mattern Company, knit-goods manufacturers of San Francisco.

The firm's 86-page complaint, filed in Superior Court, contains 35 pages of photostatic copies of letters, resolutions, and press releases by affiliated unions of the I. L. G. W. U. and by its officials, which urged unions and retailers throughout the Nation to boycott Gantner & Mattern products. Resolutions to this effect were passed at its 1940 New Orleans convention. In some of the printed material it was stated that Gantner & Mattern products were not of their former high quality because of an alleged lockout of skilled employees.

Continuous Picketing

Through Milton Marks, attorney, Gantner & Mattern, a San Francisco firm for some 40 years, now charge that this publicity, solicitation through letters and circulars, and other well-recognized tactics accompanying a union boycott constitute one of the Nation's most carefully planned conspiracies to destroy the business and good will of a large firm. It is pointed out that the boycott was not confined to San Francisco or the West Coast but that it extended throughout the Nation on "one of the most widespread scales ever conducted by a union in the history of labor relations in the United States."

The company's plant at 1453 Mission Street has been under continuous picketing since March, 1940, believed one of the longest picket-line records in the Nation.

It is alleged in the complaint that the Union, one of the largest in the country with 141 locals, entered into a deliberately libelous campaign to vilify the reputation of the company and disparage its products and that it instructed and persuaded hundreds of other unions in other trades throughout the country, having hundreds of thousands of members, to publish these alleged statements and convey them to merchants throughout the country.

Explaining the Union's concept of the background of the suit, Mrs. Jennie Matyas, Pacific Coast representative for the I. L. G. W. U., declared she believed it stemmed from a determination by the firm to destroy organized unions and to employ workers at wage levels below standard. She told how the Union, in a 1937 contract, had raised wages of workers to $16 a week in the shipping and packing departments and to $18 in the manufacturing departments, and obtained a 10 per cent increase for older workers who already were receiving these minimums.

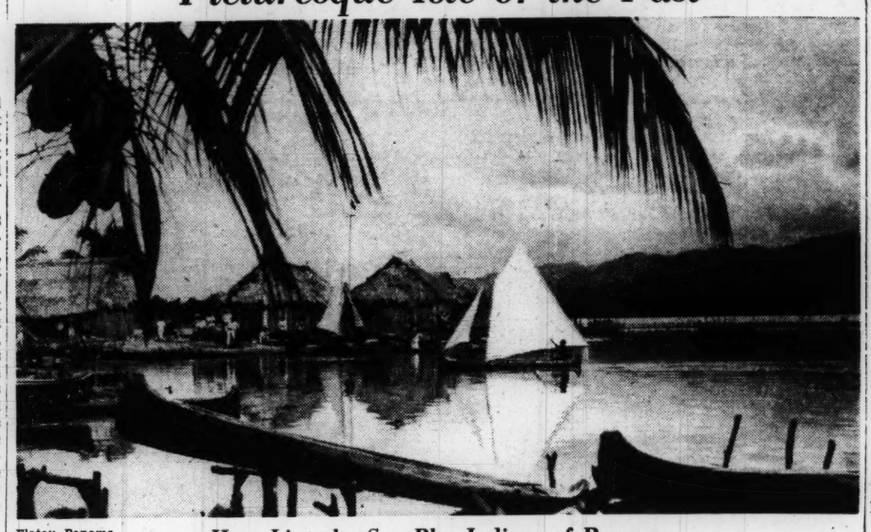
In October, 1939, Mrs. Matyas said, a janitor at the plant who had been working, so it is claimed, 48 hours on a schedule of $100 a month for a 44-hour week, joined the janitors' union and then asked the firm for overtime. He received the overtime due, so Mrs. Matyas said, but was dismissed. The janitors' union, after efforts at negotiations had failed, proclaimed a strike. Members of the Knitgoods Union of the I. L. G. W. U., 150 in all, observed the janitors' picket lines.

Picket Line Lifted

The janitors' strike lasted 16 weeks. Then the janitors called off their pickets but not the strike, so garment workers could return to work, Mrs. Matyas said. On the request of the Union, she added, the firm took back 45 workers, but the remainder were not re-employed with the explanation that there was not sufficient work. This condition remained until March, 1940, when the I. L. G. W. U. became convinced Gantner & Mattern were employing lower-priced help and had no intention of taking back the older workers. That was when the picket line, which is now in its 21st month, was established.

Before a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board in San Francisco last year, Gantner & Mattern were cleared of the specific charges of unfair labor practices, but were found guilty of "general interference" and coercion of workers. It was ordered to "cease and desist" and post notices to this effect.

Picturesque Isle of the Past



Flatau, Panama

Here Live the San Blas Indians of Panama

On San Blas Island, on the northern coast of Panama, tourists may see a primitive people who may be direct descendants of the Incas. The San Blas Indians live much in the manner of their ancestors hundreds of years ago.

Panama Anachronism: San Blas Indians

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

On the northern coast of Panama, only a short distance from the busy, modern Canal itself, lies a region which tourists are finding different from anything else this twentieth century world has to offer.

It's a picturesque region made up of about 365 islands along the Bay of San Blas, where tucked among protective groves of tropical trees are the thatched huts of a primitive people whose racial purity leads many to think that they may be direct descendants of the once proud and powerful Incas.

Visitors to this land of San Blas Indians find it hard to believe that a matter of only a few days ago they had left New York aboard a Grace Line ship, for here is more than just a strange land; it is more like a trip back through the centuries to days of primitive man.

Modernity Avoided

This is because these people live as their ancestors did long before America was discovered by the white man. The modern world has not affected them much. They are aloof to it, though friendly. Their dress, their homes, and their religion are their own. Only their language has been changed by the white man, for a number of Spanish words are mixed with their Indian dialect.

The Indians dress in bright, highly decorated garments of their own design, which is suggestive of the clothes of the ancient Egyptians. The art of weaving and dyeing has been known to the San Blas women for hundreds of years. The waist, or "mola" as they call it, is made up of many pieces of brightly colored cloth sewn in intricate geometric pattern. The skirt is of cloth about the size of a bath towel, wrapped about the waist and fastened without the aid of buttons or pins.

The women, despite all the efforts of the Panama Government to discourage them, continue to use huge nose rings, and they further decorate themselves with big earrings. Another mark of beauty is to possess thin legs, and they insure this beauty characteristic by binding their legs with beaded bands to keep them from developing.

The San Blas homes are huts made of palm bark and thatched with palm leaves. The larger ones are constructed so that the roofs come down almost to the ground, making walls unnecessary. The only furniture, quite often, consists of hammocks in which the Indians sleep. A crude kitchen occupies one corner of the room, and meals are served on palm leaves or on rough platters on a log, about which the diners squat and eat with their fingers.

Hard-Working Race

Most of these people are hard working, devoting themselves to agriculture and fishing. They are adept at handling their crude craft, are good swimmers and fishermen, and often have shipped aboard the white man's ocean-going vessels during their early lives, returning to live in the San Blas region and settle down. They cultivate rice, corn, yuca, yams and other tuber plants. They sell coconuts from their extensive plantations to the markets in Colon or to dealers who come to trade with them. Their moral code is very strict, and very few have married outside of the tribe.

Week-end excursions to the San Blas region have attracted an ever-growing number of visitors lately, due both to a lowering of rates and to vastly improved accommodations that have been provided for tourists. The boat, leaving Colon Friday night, lands them at Porvenir, an island at the entrance to the bay where the Intendente (Governor) lives. The boat itself is equipped with cabins, deck chairs and all modern conveniences. While at Porvenir sightseers stay at the Intendente's house, a large wooden residence situated directly on the beach, or in one of the cabins recently constructed for visitors.

The boats does not return to Colon until Sunday, allowing travelers ample time for the excellent swimming and fishing and for making photographs of these people of a bygone day—pictures which they will proudly show to their friends of the twentieth century when they get back home.

Hillman: Labor Liberty's Hope

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (AP)—Concluding a whirlwind tour of Detroit defense plants, Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, last night declared that in labor rests "the fate of free men everywhere."

"Whether the world shall move forward into a new era of peace and plenty, or whether it shall turn backward toward a new-old barbarism, is going to be decided in the Detroits of America," he said.

He told officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations meeting here premilinary to their national convention that labor, however, "must recognize that whatever helps defense, helps labor; whatever hurts defense, hurts labor."

"Labor must learn to settle its disagreements with management by using ample government machinery which exists for the fair and equitable adjustment of labor-management differences.

"Labor must learn to settle its family quarrels without work stoppages . . . without jeopardizing our national security.

"We must not indulge in the suicidal practice of raiding when the very existence of our free labor movement is at stake. . . . Shall it be said of labor that when our country needed arms we gave it jurisdictional feuds and bickering among ourselves?"

In a move to forestall anticipated widespread unemployment in the automobile industry resulting from the change-over from civilian to defense production, Mr. Hillman announced that the War Department would place immediately orders for 94,000 motor vehicles—trucks, "jeeps" and ambulances—costing $200,000,000.

Mr. Hillman also said the Government, dependent upon favorable action by Congress, would place within "one or two months" additional orders for 123,000 vehicles costing more than $230,000,000.

His announcement was based on a telegram received from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The decision to order now the vehicles the Army will need later was brought about, Mr. Hillman said, through efforts of Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner and the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

On his tour of defense plants, working on nearly a billion dollars worth of orders for guns, tanks, and planes, Mr. Hillman declared that while "strikes at this time are all wrong," a more serious problem was a shortage of critical materials.

He said he came to Detroit "primarily to see what we can do to speed up production."

Commandos Raid Again

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced today that the newly formed "Commandos"—Britain's toughest shock troops—already have been used "on occasions," including one raid on Bardia last April.

It said the Commandos, who have been trained for sabotage and raiding, are "still rather a mystery force and the work they do is the sort, which, in so far as it is deceptive, cannot be revealed so long as telling of it might give information to the enemy."

The Bardia night raid achieved its purposes of making Axis troops believe a full scale British attack was being launched from the beaches and of causing the destruction of Axis stores, the Ministry said.

The Commandos came ashore from landing boats which were described as "shallow bottomed craft with armored sides rising above the heads of the men who sat in three lines, 30 to a boat. At the bows were ramps which let down and enabled three lines to move out together so that all could get ashore quickly."

The troops reached the town without being detected and blew up a road bridge. When their work was finished a coast defense battery on top of an escarpment "had been blown sky high" and a great dump of new rubber tires brought across the desert for refitting supply lorries was "burning merrily," according to the Ministry.

Two Axis motorcycle scouts escaped the attack, which the Ministry described as "lucky," since their report that a large-scale landing was in progress caused the hurried dispatch of tanks and armored cars and lightened Axis pressure on the British front line.

The Commandos, Britain's "hush-hush" troops developed since the retreat from Dunkirk, are made up of "young men fit, experienced and qualified to lead." They were permitted to select their own officers, who in turn were allowed to select men from the volunteers.

In the Bardia raid, the Ministry said, only one group missed its boat in the darkness. Their fate was not disclosed, but they presumably were captured. Another boatload was unable to find transportation, but sailed safely into Tobruk the next day.

The Commandos are shock troops rather than spies or guerrillas, and wear uniforms, and when captured must be treated under international law as army prisoners. They appear to be the British counterpart to the German parachute battalions.

They have received training in sabotage and military destruction from Spanish civil war guerrilla fighters.

Bad Weather Bars Continual British Raids on Germany

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—British sources declared today it was becoming increasingly evident that the RAF never would be able to bomb Germany all night every night from its present airdromes on the misty British Isles.

Bad weather stopped the bombing of Germany again last night, the fourth in a row.

Air Ministry records show that since the RAF stepped up its offensive on Germany to aid Russia, bad weather kept the RAF away from Germany for 40 nights.

Informed quarters acknowledged that the Germans had a distinct advantage through possessing bomber bases scattered over a front stretching more than 1,000 miles from France to Norway.

Two RAF Cadets Killed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 14 (AP)—Two RAF cadets, one the father of two children, were killed today as their training planes collided in mid-air and crashed in flames.

Axis Strength Weakened By British Gains

Continued from Page 1

mans themselves talk of prospective renewed pushes. They claim new successes in the Crimea and declare again that only bad weather has held them up in the north and center.

But it is assumed that they must either go forward or back to find winter quarters, and if they go back they will have to leave an occupying force of about 3,000,000 men.

The fact that the Russian campaign has made heavy inroads into Nazi supplies of oil suggests that an interlude might be acceptable to them in this period, notwithstanding the fact that it would also give Britain and America an opportunity to expedite their materiel aid to the Soviet. And that leads many persons here to consider the revived threat of invading Britain a bluff.

The Nazi seizure of Crete showed that a successful air-borne invasion of an island is a very expensive proposition, even with only negligible opposition from the air. It isn't denied, however, that if Junkers 52s and 57s flew to Britain, towing trains of gliders of which, according to a Stockholm report in The Times, of London, the Germans now possess more than 1,000,000, they would be likely to cause tremendous confusion in a single night.

Berlin specialists, it is declared, figure that if parachutists could secure a bridgehead, the following air-borne infantry could be expected to do damage on a scale so crippling to British communications that, even if the invasion fails as such, it would be justified as a diversion of the first magnitude.

Manufacture of Parachutes

It is pointed out that the whole production of silk, both natural and artificial, has been commandeered by Germany for a long while past, and this is believed to be for the manufacture of parachutes in unprecedented numbers to carry troops to be landed in advance of the glider-transports and greatly exceeding in quantity any foreseeable Nazi needs for replacements in existing theaters of war.

Despite intensified German efforts by greatly augmented forces of submarines and long-range bombers, the Battle of the Atlantic has not been going well for the Nazis the past three months. As the rate of progress in the Russian campaign obviously has been a disappointment, too, military authorities here would not be surprised by a sudden dramatic change of Nazi plans to try to get in a heavy blow before the British develop an offensive in North Africa, with important bearing on the question of Mediterranean control that links up with the question of expedited Russian supplies.

Anyway the possibility of a sudden German invasion is being taken more seriously here than at any previous time in the past 12 months, and arrangements have been completed for victualling the civilian population and co-ordinating its power to help itself as much as possible and the enemy as little as possible, with the leadership of the civil defense committees newly established on a basis which permits them to continue functioning locally if contact with central headquarters is broken.

That the invasion threat has been raised by Germans again at this time is taken as evidence that they recognize that the Axis military position is on the point of serious deterioration.

French Monuments Razed for Metal

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 14 (AP)—Thirty-two of the largest bronze monuments of Paris were condemned today by the Government Scrap Metal Commission to relieve a shortage of industrial raw materials.

The heaviest monument to go is the two-ton reproduction of the Montgolfier balloon, a pioneer in successful aircraft.

Nine More Unions Reject Proposed Rail Pay Terms

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Spokesmen for 900,000 railroad workers in the non-operating categories today stood on their statement that they could not tolerate the terms proposed by President Roosevelt's Emergency Board for settlement of their wage dispute.

Their joint statement completed labor's rejection of the compromise urged by the Board to forestall a national railroad strike in the midst of the defense program.

Five operating brotherhoods already have spurned the recommendations, and their membership of 350,000 has been ordered to begin a strike Dec. 7.

The nonoperating statement, which spoke for 14 unions, did not mention a strike, but it asserted railroad workers were not willing to accept "injustice." "They are determined to press their demands for equitable consideration and relief against present intolerable wage standards and to gain reasonable vacations," the statement said.

Nonoperating employees demanded vacation priviliges and wage increases of from 30 to 34 cents an hour for work which George M. Harrison, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, said now pays them from 33 to 85 cents an hour. The Emergency Board recommended one week vacations with pay, plus an average pay boost of 13½ per cent.

New Brunswick, N. J.: A two-day strike at the plant of the Mack International Motor Truck Corporation was settled yesterday and employees returned to work, it was announced in New York.

The plant, employing 2,000 men, has defense orders of $10,000,000 and is engaged in turning out transmissions for the Army's 28-ton tanks and gears for Army trucks.

Local 824, United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which lost a National Labor Relations Board election by 52 votes, called the strike Tuesday in protest against a delay in granting pay raises and the company's alleged backing of the indefendent union, Mack Independent Employees Association. The C. I. O. sought 15-cents-an-hour raises over present undisclosed levels.

Conferees agreed to hold another collective bargaining election next week.

New York: A strike called for midnight Friday which would affect the American Telephone and Telegraph communication system in 42 States and the Nation's capital was postponed last night for at least a week.

John J. Moran, President of the Federation of Long Lines telephone workers, an independent union, said that the walkout had been held up and the Federation's National Council called into session here Nov. 21 at the request of Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service.

Mr. Moran said the Council, the Federation's 21-member executive body, would decide "on further action to be taken."

The strike was called in a wage dispute with the A. T. & T.

Chicago: Representatives of Midwest truckline operators and nearly 300,000 A. F. of L. drivers announced last night they would resume joint negotiations in an eleventh-hour effort to avert a strike threatened for Sunday morning.

New York: Thirty tribunals throughout the country, used by the motion picture industry to arbitrate disputes between producers and exhibitors, today are available for help in settling national defense disputes.

Paramount, Loew's, Twentieth-Century Fox, Warners, and RKO Radio released the facilities to the American Arbitration Association, a non-profit organization which maintains panels of arbitrators in more than 1,600 cities.

The Association has headquarters here. Cities in which tribunals have been located include Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Charlotte, N. C., Memphis, Tenn., New Haven, Conn., and New Orleans, La.

Detroit: Emil Rieve, General President of the C. I. O. Textile Workers' Union of America and Vice Chairman of the C. I. O., and Herbert W. Payne, a Vice-President of the Textile Workers of America, yesterday submitted their resignations as members of the National Defense Mediation Board to President Roosevelt.

They telegraphed their resignations to the White House from a meeting of the TWUA's National Executive Council. The Council is holding a three-day session here.

They also informed Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., and William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, of their action.

Resignation of the two textile workers' officials removes all C. I. O. representation from the Board.

Union to Stand Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Carpenters' Union of the American Federation of Labor must stand trial alongside employer groups on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Anti-trust laws.

Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure issued the order today. Both the union and a group of millwork operators were indicted on a charge they conspired to prevent importation of or use of millwork fabricated outside the Bay area. The Union was represented as having agreed to the course as a result of concessions by employers.

Judge St. Sure denied a motion absolving the Union from trial, the Union contending it was exempted by a recent United States Supreme Court decision from antitrust prosecution when engaged in a labor dispute.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as well as its locals here, was named in the charges.

Serb Insurrection Grows

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraph Agency reported last night from Belgrade that 350 Serbs had been killed in clashes with regular Axis-directed troops in the past few days.

Heavy losses among the regulars also were reported, including the capture and shooting of General Poutnikovitch.

In once instance 38 snipers were reported killed, 29 wounded and two captured. In another, 54 insurgents were killed, 50 wounded and 15 imprisoned, eight of the latter being shot.

On the road near Posarevac 50 insurgents were reported killed with similar losses by the Regulars.

At Raca the post office and other government buildings were seized and a Soviet Republic was proclaimed, the insurrection being crushed only after 150 persons were clain and 80 captured the agency said.

At Sivelic 50 snipers were killed and 40, including three women, were captured.

With railway and highway bridges being destroyed in various parts of Serbia, occupation authorities ordered that all trees within 500 yards of rail lines must be chopped down before March 1 to make sabotage and attacks more difficult.

Nazis Hang Five

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The British radio said today the Prague Radio had announced that five persons were sentenced and hanged yesterday in Brünn, in the German Protectorate of Moravia, on charges of economic sabotage. The British broadcast was heard by NBC.

Pennsylvania Aid Pledged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14—Any action by President Roosevelt to avert the threatened strike in the so-called Captive coal mines will have the solid support of the Administration of Gov. Arthur H. James, the Republican Pennsylvania executive told the President in a message today.

The Governor attributed the deadlock in defense production to "shortsighted labor leaders" and declared that the way to stop defense strikes was "to stop them."

"The fathers and mothers of 160,000 Pennsylvania boys now in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as well as every other patriotic American in the nation, are demanding that nothing impede the production of arms and munitions to equip and maintain these boys," his message says. "Those of us who still hope for peace believe that our best course to attain that end is to speed up defense.

"Let me assure you that if your conference is non-productive, you may count on my Administration and on all Pennsylvania to support to the limit of our powers any course you may determine upon. . . .

"You lead, Mr. President. We are ready to follow.

"The great service these labor leaders can render their followers and their nation at this time is to help mediate, not prolong, these stoppages . . .

"Regardless of the outcome of your conference, the facilities of my administration and moral support of the people of this State are at your service in stopping defense strikes and keeping them stopped."

Nicaraguan Army Ready to Aid U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The first nation of full military co-operation oof full military co-operation with the United States if war is declared was written into the record yesterday for Nicaragua by Col. Irving A. Lindberg. Honorary Commissioner of Customs and High Commissioner of the Central American Republic. Nicaragua has 10,000 soldiers ready to assist the United States within 24 hours in time of need, Colonel Lindberg said in an interview Nov. 12, quoting President Somoza of Nicaragua as saying that twice that number would be ready for service in three months.

"Every Nicaraguan soldier is a potential United States soldier," he reported President Somoza as saying.

Since the "West Point" of Nicaragua is under the direction of a United States army officer and the training system of the two countries is similar, Nicaraguan troops could be incorporated easily into the United States Army, Colonel Lindberg held. Nicaraguan forces could be shipped to the Panama Canal in case of danger in one to three days over either Caribbean or Pacific Ocean routes, he said.

In addition, the Pan-American Highway, one third completed in Nicaragua, would aid in the movement of troops through that country if necessary, the Colonel asserted, disclosing that Nicaragua spends about 5 per cent of its annual income on national defense. He held that the United States was doing more for Pan-American good will by helping make possible the highway than by sending professors and motion-picture "stars" to Latin America.

Born in Iowa, Colonel Lindberg has been in Nicaragua for 30 years. He said he would visit Washington to confer with Government officials on Latin-American relations.

Bengal Officials Plan For Calcutta Evacuation

CALCUTTA, India, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Bengal Government disclosed today it was studying the problem of evacuating part of the population of Calcutta, India's biggest city, in the event of air attack.

The city is within range of Japanese bombing planes based in French Indo-China.

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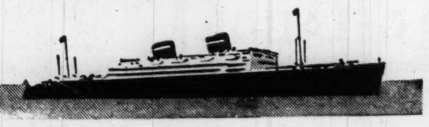

Hoarders Get Warning Hint From Wallace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Calling on the American people for equality of sacrifice, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace warned here Nov. 12 that no one could be permitted to "hoard or consume" at the expense of America's defense effort. The Vice-President, making his first public address since his appointment as Chairman of the Economic Defense Board and the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, spoke before the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science.

Applause greeted Mr. Wallace when he called on labor and management to forget their differences and, if necessary, "serve even as our boys are serving."

Dr. Henry W. Wriston, President of Brown University, also was warmly applauded when he called upon "Mr. Average Bureaucrat" to make the same sacrifices for defense that "Mr. Average Citizen" is making.

Dr. Wriston was cheered by the audience of 1,000 educational and business leaders when he sharply criticized the Roosevelt Administration for having held back the defense program by loose fiscal policies, tax muddles, nondefense spending and injustice to industry in favor of labor unions.

Must Increase Effort

Mr. Wallace, whose address closed a day of discussion on "American Industry in a War of Machines," stressed that if the United States would put half of its effort into national defense instead of one fifth, as at present, it could match the best of British and German production.

Declaring that the Nation could not allow the well-to-do to enjoy their "customary luxuries," he said that even families in more moderate circumstances would be asked to deny themselves for the sake of production. He stressed that "the avaricious and unpatriotic" would not be permitted to "hoard or consume at the expense of the heart and soul of Amtrica." The Constitution, he added, was not drawn up to excuse selfish individuals from doing their duty.

The American people cannot next year consume five times per capita more than in any of the five years before the war, Mr. Wallace continued, indicating that this was what was happening this year.

First to Defeat Hitler

"We cannot permit a war-born prosperity derived from governmental appropriations to increase consumption in lines where it interferes with defense activity," he said. "Along that road lie both defeat and inflation."

The board of which he is newly chairman, Mr. Wallace added, would allocate priorities first of all for the purpose of defeating Hitler. Where discretion could be used, plans will be shaped to employ the greatest number of workers. Mr. Wallace said he hoped to "get the whole story" on Army, Navy and lease-lend requirements very soon so that materials left over from defense needs could be fairly allocated to civilian industrial requirements in the United States and in Latin-America.

Declaring that America's sacrifices will mean in the long run far more than the mere defeat of Hitler, Mr. Wallace declared that "this time our sacrifices must mean real peace on earth, real freedom of the seas, real freedom of access to raw materials."

Dr. Wriston called on the Federal Government to share in the national sacrifice by cutting nondefense spending and putting a ceiling on farm prices.

City-Wide Campaign Mapped To Solve Harlem Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—A City-wide committee had been authorized today to investigate and recommend how to make New York City aware of the neglected problems of its great Negro community and the alleviating steps that can and should be taken, following an emergency "town meeting" in Harlem's Court, in East 121st street, late Nov. 12.

More than 200 men and women —Negro and white, civic officials and business and social representatives — attended the meeting, which was summoned by the Magistrates' Court Social Service Bureau to discuss the recently publicized outbreak of juvenile crime in Harlem.

Consensus of the meeting affirmed the conclusion of a Harlem survey by a New York State Legislative Commission three years ago that "the high rate of delinquency among the colored population is simply an exact reflection of the unfavorable economic conditions under which that population lives."

Program Drafted

Selection of the program body within the week was left to the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and Chairman of the Bureau sponsoring the meeting, in conjunction with Magistrates Anna M. Kross, Raphael R. Murphy, and Edgar Bromberger.

"The major problem in Harlem is not crime, but, perhaps, the most profound social problem facing New York City and to which the whole community is accomplice," the meeting declared.

Spokesmen for the view that poor housing, poverty, joblessness, discrimination, lack of proper education and recreational facilities are at the bottom of the Harlem situation included Magistrate Kross, who denied that the "color question" was responsible for what was developing in the Negro community.

Mrs. Anne E. Lawson, principal of Public School 81 in Harlem, said that of the 1,600 girls in her school, 1,400 were "fine, normal girls," but that of the other 200, without help, 30 would be behind prison bars in a few years.

"If I could get any help, I could keep them out of prison," she said, "but our budgets are cut and what can we do?"

Relief Problem

Harold C. Burton, Negro Republican District leader, said "the home relief people don't seem to understand that the colored people need to eat, just like other people do."

Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, Negro Field Director for the Department of Welfare, challenging this, said that relief budgets were identical for all races, but the expenses for rent that the Negro has to bear are far greater than in other sections of the city.

Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battle, one-time Negro police lieutenant, said that job opportunities would straighten out the whole problem, declaring that defense industries, as well as private, in the main closed their doors to Negroes, particularly the aircraft industry.

Simultaneously the Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, pastor of Harlem's biggest church and Councilman-elect, had put before Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia recommendations for the assignment of more Negro patrolmen and detectives to the Harlem patrol and for additional settlement house and recreation centers in the area. His conference at City Hall was at the Mayor's request.

Negroes' Loyalty Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—In a plea to democratic America to enable its Negroes to assume their rightful responsibility in the national defense effort, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women, was out today with the declaration that, notwithstanding discrimination, the Negroes in America were loyal to the fight against Fascism.

Head of an organization which numbers 800,000 women and President of the Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla., Mrs. Bethune told a Regents' meeting of Metropolitan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution here yesterday that her race fully realized that, for America in the world crisis, "it must be 'all out' or it is all over."

The meeting was arranged by the Ellen Harden Walworth Chapter at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria under the heading, "Sign up For Defense Day." Other speakers were Mrs. Theodora Chan Wang, President of the Chinese Women's Association; Senorita Olga Andre, Radio Chairman of the United Women of the Americas, and Princess Neioma White Cloud, of the Sioux Indian Tribe.

Mrs. Bethune said that Negro women had "set their minds toward the goal of defeat of Hitlerism," but were "not blind to the fact that the doors of domestic opportunity are not opened very wide to us."

"It is true," she continued, "that Negroes have not been welcomed into all phases of our armed forces. It is true that they are permitted to serve only as mess attendants in the Navy, and that our soldiers have been subjected to discrimination, indignities, and even murder. America has the dual task of defeating Hitler abroad and Hitlerism at home."

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NO LIQUOR

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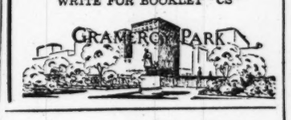

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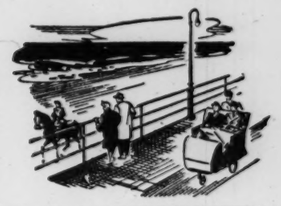
Whether you personally celebrate on the 20th or 27th, Thanksgiving affords a perfect opportunity to escape from town—to stroll, cycle or rollerchair the Boardwalk—to enjoy its theatres and endless amusements—to stretch out on an ocean deck or beach chair beneath bright blue skies—to absorb the refreshing sea air and cheerful sunshine! Other diversions include golf, trap-shooting, cantering on the beach, etc. Great and small hotels "all ready" with holiday cheer, appropriate decorations, turkey and all the fixin's—at moderate fall rates.



Mail Coupon for Color-photo Booklet also Vitozone Folder to Mayor Thomas D. Taggart, Jr. City Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., Room 450

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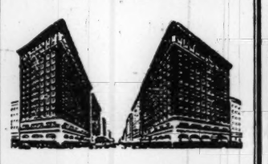
Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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RATES: $2.00 Day Up, With Bath
Free Yellow Taxi from All R. R. Stations

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North Side. 6200 Kenmore Ave. One block from Lake. Single from $3. Double from $4.

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South Side. Hyde Park Blvd. and Lake Park Ave. 350 rooms. 10 min. to Loop. I.C. Electric. Overlooking Lake and Jackson Park. Single from $1.50. Double from $2.50.

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is the choice of people who desire quiet, comfortable hotel accommodations in Chicago . . . located away from all "loop" noise, yet within walking distance to business and shopping sections. transportation passes the building 15 general hotel floors and 7 floors reserved for women.

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Rates: Single $2.00, Double $3.00 up
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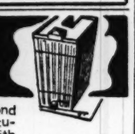

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Single from $6 Double from $9

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THE SHELBURNE

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Relax at The Shelburne, renowned for its hospitality, cheerful rooms, sun decks overlooking the blue sea.

FAMOUS SHELBURNE GRILL
Moderate Rates — European Plan
On Atlantic City's Boardwalk

THANKSGIVING I or II?

We celebrate both . . . so, if Thursday the 20th is your Thanksgiving—it's ours too . . . let's all get together (whether for the 20th or 27th) in

ATLANTIC CITY

Write Reservation Manager at any of these hotels

MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM • SEASIDE • TRAYMORE
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Select Clientele

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Enjoy Your WEEK END IN A REFINED ATMOSPHERE

Rates as low as $5.50 daily, $32.50 weekly per person, 2 in a room, with meals. DELICIOUS FOOD Also European Plan JOHN R. KERSEY Manager

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★ The MADISON ★

NEW • ATLANTIC CITY • FIREPROOF

$16.50 $18 Thanksgiving Special. Thurs. to Sun. $20 Room, Bath, Meals. Each, 2 in Room.

The Jefferson

$15.75 $17 Over Thanksgiving. Thurs. to Sun. $19 Each, 2 in Room, Bath, Meals

California

LAGUNA HOTEL AT PICTURESQUE LAGUNA BEACH

...Far-famed Artists' Colony... half-way between Los Angeles and San Diego. Ideal climate the year round. Hotel Laguna, right on the ocean front...Private Beach...Ocean Terraces...Colorful Patios...Picture Gallery...Cozy rooms with marine and mountain views, each with bath. Rates from $2.00 single and up and $3.00 double and up. Winter Rates now in effect. Beautiful dining room and Coffee Shop, excellent cuisine, good service, reasonable prices. Write for folder.

Laguna Shores

Laguna Beach, Calif.

Distinctive apartments . . . new . . . charmingly furnished . . . directly on the ocean; magnificent views. A place you simply cannot afford to miss. Rates $3.00 to $6.00 double. Weekly discount. Restricted clientele. Write for folder.
John A. Vanderkloot, Res. Man.

Oregon

Hotel Benson

PORTLAND, OREGON

Catering to the exacting requirements of the discriminating.

IN PORTLAND

Hotel Washington

150 Attractive Rooms!
4 minutes' walk to city center.
from $1.50 FREE GARAGE
WASHINGTON STREET AT 12TH

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MENGER HOTEL

Nationally known for more than 75 years as the home of famous people. Make your home with us when visiting San Antonio.

Rates furnished upon request

ALAMO PLAZA SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

WHITE-PLAZA HOTELS

DALLAS
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"The Sunshine City"
PIONEER HOTEL

Fireproof

Steam Heated. Air Cooled. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Roof Garden, Sun Deck. Rates from $5.00 per day single, and $7.00 double.

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.

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A Charming Home

with all the facilities of a superior, modern hotel at your command.

Cheerful rooms, spacious closets. Excellent Meals. Suburban surroundings. Permanent and Transient.

ASPinwall 6800
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1731 BEACON ST. • BROOKLINE

The Myles Standish

Boston's Newest and Largest Apartment Hotel

GUEST ROOMS: Single from $3, Double from $4
KITCHENETTE SUITES from $5.50 DAILY

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BEACON STREET AT KENMORE SQUARE

Hotel Fensgate

534 BEACON STREET BOSTON

A Refined Atmosphere
OVERLOOKING THE CHARLES RIVER
Within Walking Distance of The Christian Science Mother Church
534 Beacon Street Boston

Hotel Braemore

BOSTON
466 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL No Liquor Sold

Henry A Burnham, Mgr.
15 Minute Walk to the Christian Science Mother Church

Charlesgate Hotel

On Beacon St. at Charlesgate East
Overlooking the Charles River Basin and Parkway

One of Boston's Most Distinctive Hotels. Large sunny rooms at nominal rates. Nr. The Christian Science Mother Church.

No Liquors Kenmore 4200

HOTEL VENDOME

Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street

Here the charm of the old combines with the luxury of modern living. A short walk from The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON

DETROIT LELAND HOTEL

All Large Outside Rooms with Private Bath from $2.75

Reasonable Rates

We are located right downtown, convenient to all central activities.

Coffee shop serving home-cooked food

FAIRBAIRN HOTEL

John R. at Columbia, Detroit

ENJOY AN OLD FASHIONED HOLIDAY SEASON at the

Leelanau Homestead

Family Rates
William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.

Kentucky

The LOUISVILLE'S Largest and Finest BROWN HOTEL

Truly one of America's great hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven hundred rooms. Spotless cleanliness — real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from $3. — double rooms from $5.

Harold E. Harter, Manager

Florida

The COLONY

DELRAY BEACH • FLORIDA

PRE-SEASON RATES $5 a Day • AMERICAN PLAN

A modern, fireproof hotel, located midway between Palm Beach and Miami . . . Surf bathing from the hotel . . . Sun deck . . . Golf . . . Tennis . . . Gulf stream fishing . . . Restricted clientele

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Maryland

PREFERRED BY FOLK OF DISTINCTION

Baltimore's outstanding hotel. Luxurious rooms, fine Maryland food. Ideally located. $3.85 up

The Belvedere

OPPOSITE the CAPITOL and UNION STATION

★ Readers of The Christian Science Monitor like this convenient location. Coffee Shop and some guest rooms air-conditioned. Outside rooms from $2

Hotel CONTINENTAL WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

MEN & WOMEN like the no tipping policy here at The Dodge. They also enjoy the convenient location, the comfortable accommodations, and the quiet, refined atmosphere.

The DODGE HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Single from $2.50
Double from $4
At the Capitol Plaza

Henry B. Williams, Mgr.

See Also

Hotel and Resort Advertising

Every Tuesday

The Home Forum

"This Earth Of Majesty"

It was a Ford of vintage so ancient as to appear antediluvian. Standing there in the parking lot in the shade of the lofty hedge of tamarisk trees, it towered high above the more modern cars that surrounded it. It reminded one of a buggy without a horse, and recalled the days when automobiles were known as horseless carriages.

The tires seemed hardly thicker than a man's wrist; the chassis looked frail, yet somehow sturdy; the black folding top, swung over all like an Arab's tent, was worn thin to transparency in spots, and tattered at the edges. One of the rear wheels was off; the axle rested on a jack.

* * *

Perched on the front seat beside the driver's place—it was a right-hand drive—sat a slender little lady, erect as a cavalryman on his mount, with sun-tanned, wrinkled face and a high pompadour of thin, white hair. Her black frock was plain and worn, but her lace collar was of dazzling whiteness. There was a stately air about her, that made a striking contrast with the funny old jalopy she sat in. She smiled sweetly as I drove into the adjoining space to park.

"Good-afternoon," said I. Here in this desert country, people make a habit of speaking to one another. I suppose it's a remnant of the frontier days when settlers were few and the human heart craved companionship.

"How do you do?" she said. Her voice was gentle, her diction clear.

I am afraid I stared a little. To find a manner so patrician, and a voice so cultivated, in a broken-down old car in the parking lot beside a desert market was not exactly commonplace.

* * *

"Wouldn't you like some grapes?" I asked her. Driving down from the city, I had passed vineyards where great purple clusters hung ready for the pickers, and a few cents had bought a big paper bag full. I offered her a bunch.

"Thank you," she said. "John's gone to get a tire patched." Apparently she thought it well to explain why she, a lady, should be left alone in a public place.

"Are you following the crops?" I asked. The countryside was full of families in old cars and trailers, trekking from harvest to harvest in search of jobs.

"Oh, no," she said. There was, in the overtones of that pleasantly modulated voice, just the faintest implication that I should have known better.

"People of our age," she went on, "shouldn't have to do that heavy work. They should have saved something. We had a good farm in Canada, but when the work got too heavy for us we sold it to younger people. We've been out twelve years now. Go wherever we like, and stay as long as we wish. We prefer the desert in winter."

She talked like a retired capitalist. If I shut my eyes, I could imagine that lovely voice issuing from the tonneau of a smart Cadillac, and picture myself engaged in conversation with a fashionably-gowned lady who had just been driven over to the Tennis Club for tea. But when I opened my eyes, there was the same battered old Model T—or was it a Model A?—which only the alchemy of its owner's breeding could transform into anything but a relic fit for the junk-pile.

Our conversation turned to the news of the day, and to events in England.

"I have a sister there," she said. "She writes now and again, to say she is all right." There was a faraway look in her eyes.

* * *

A man in overalls came across the parking lot with a wheel over his shoulder, knelt down beside the rear axle and went to work.

"Oh, it's John," she said. "John, I've had a visitor."

John looked up at me through keen bright eyes from under shaggy brows.

"Good-afternoon," he said.

"Good-afternoon. Can I help you?"

"Oh, no, thank you. I'm pretty good at this by now."

"Are you camping near here?"

"Down at Mecca. We've got an ideal place there for the tent. Ever live in a tent, young man? You'd never live in a house again if you had. Warm all winter, the way I fix it. And the air's always pure. You couldn't get me to stay in one of those cabins. No, sir."

* * *

I noticed that the back of the car was piled full of provisions.

"You've just been to market?" I asked.

"That's right. Laid in about all we'll need for the next two months. We live cheaply, but very well, young man. You might laugh at the kind of beef I buy, but when it's prepared the way Mary does it, it's delicious. No, sir, we never want for anything. We have plenty, and it's all good.

* * *

"John!" came the voice from the front seat, "this gentleman's been in England."

"Have you now?" asked John, and sat back on his haunches as he gave the wheel a final spin. "Just listen to this!"

He stood up, took off his battered hat, tossed it into the car and declaimed:

"This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm,
this England."

Two cowboys had driven up in a station wagon from a dude ranch. They climbed out and listened to John's declamation. One of them meditatively drilled a hole in the sand with a high heel of his boot as John recited. Then he straightened his lean, slouched frame and addressed the speaker.

"You said it, brother," was his comment.

A warm breeze fluttered the filmy plumes of the tamarisks—so different from the clumpy foliage of England. A dazzling sun, shining down from a deep blue cloudless sky, spread sharp shadows on the hard-baked soil—shadows that had none of the softness of the shade that falls on English lawns. The entire scene was alien to the verdant, fog-wrapped beauty of the British Isles. Yet for an instant this, too, was part of England.

"I love Shakespeare," said John.

REX MILLER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CN STILTS AT LUBEC": *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

AT LUBEC, MAINE, the tide drops the amazing distance of twenty-five feet. At the flood the fish-sheds, the smoke-houses, and the canning-factories are only four or five feet above the surface of the water; but, when the tide ebbs, this fantastic collection of swaying roofs and weathered, shingled walls finds itself some thirty feet above the hard-packed sands. Since this performance is repeated twice in every twenty-four hours, the speed of the waters provides a spectacle similar to the tide races on the north coast of Brittany and the famous sand wastes of Mont Saint Michel.

When the tide is out, the large power fishing boats are far below the dock surfaces, and one looks down on the tops of the masts. At high tide, however, the same boats seem always about to sail directly on the wharves themselves.

Lubec today bears a close resemblance to eighteenth-century Boston. The town is built mainly on a high hill connected with the mainland by a neck of land which at high tide is truly an isthmus. Two white church spires, surrounded by closely packed houses painted in a variety of hues, present a picture that has changed little in a hundred years. Spreading like the ribs of an opened fan from the base of the hill, the many wharves extend far out into the reaches of the tide, a few of the longer ones touching the channel even on the ebb.

If you examine old maps of Boston, you will see that this was exactly the plan of the Colonial metropolis. Before Back Bay was filled in, Beacon Hill was at the end of a natural mole, and the wharves that once rejected the tea ships also spread fingerwise from its base into Boston harbor.

At Lubec, in the natural harbor corresponding to the former Back Bay waterfront, deep water furnishes anchorage for larger boats, and the low hills on the farther shore must bear a strong resemblance to the Charlestown and Cambridge of more than a century and a half ago when the British regulars landed from small boats.

Close neighbors to Lubec on the Bay of Fundy are the better-known town of Eastport and the Quoddy Project. By water and farther up the bay, Eastport is some four miles distant. If you go by land, such are the irregularities of the coast that you must travel some forty-five miles before you can reach the same destination.

Lubec, despite its French sounding name, is a Yankee town. Here herring and sardines are brought by the million. To those who like the tang of the sea, Lubec is rich in atmosphere. Night and day the long rambling smoke-houses, with their barn-red doors, are enveloped in a haze of blue smoke. Fish are being salted in great vats. Overhead the gulls are swooping and bickering or else are perched in endless lines on the ridge poles of the fish-houses waiting for the odds and ends that are certain to come.

In early morning, when the boats return burdened with good catches, whistles sound to summon the women of Lubec to the canning factories. Out they come from their houses, heads bound in large white kerchiefs. The distances are short and the women walk to work. Lubec is so far "Down East" that—even in summer—there is a slight lift in the air resulting in a certain joyousness of manner that not even an early canning factory whistle can obliterate.

Vermont Saturday Night

The light in the general store goes out.
Climbing the frozen rutted hills,
the little cars bounce starry miles.
On low white village windowsills

warm slits of yellow show a while.
The bandstand on the elm-flanked square
squats lonely in the snow. A dog
barks sharply in the rime-stung air.

The houses darken one by one;
from the church clock ten slow strokes are told;
the white spire lifts a thorny star.
The ice on the millpond cracks with cold.

FRANCES FROST

An Educational Venture Into Advertising

INTO THE INTERVAL before I found myself back on Park Row came one of the most interesting and profitable experiences of my life, one quite uncalculated and full of surprises. I had thought of advertising, as I suppose most writers and editors think of it who see it from the outside, probably with neither more nor less than the average of condescension. From the outside the art in it was naturally obscure, as good art should be. Frank Seaman had more than once suggested that an experienced newspaperman would find a fruitful and congenial opportunity in advertising. He now issued a fresh challenge.

Speaking long after the event, I can see that invitation to become editor of his advertising bureau as having opened up one of my most educational adventures. I can see, too, that being experienced and being bewildered can happen to the same person at the same time. I floundered in a new element. Neither the experience with the big audience of everybody nor with the relatively little audience implied in personal writing could give a beginner in this highly specialized field much more than an apprentice equipment.

Of course, I came to the point where I felt that every school of journalism should introduce an intensive study of high-grade advertising to assure a better frugality, a more alert integrity, in the choice of words, a keener consciousness of *response*. A newspaperman would find a fruitful and congenial opportunity in advertising. He now issued a fresh challenge.

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Of course, I came to the point where I felt that every school of journalism should introduce an intensive study of high-grade advertising to assure a better frugality, a more alert integrity, in the choice of words, a keener consciousness of *response*. A newspaperman learned something about the meaning of words. He might even learn that the true meaning of a word is determined not by its ancestry or previous condition of servitude but by its *effect*—by its reflex in feeling. But he could not know what it meant to put together ten words for which somebody was to pay ten thousand dollars apiece.—From "Time and Chance," by ALEXANDER BLACK. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Spiritual Understanding Destroys Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SPIRITUAL ACCOUNT of creation, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, reveals the fundamental truth that God created everything, and that He created it good. No mention whatsoever is made of evil in any form. We are also told in this inspired chapter that God blessed man and gave him dominion over all the earth. Plainly, then, spiritual man, knowing good only, having no fear, forever abides in the consciousness of security, peace, and harmony.

It is in the allegorical account of creation as material, beginning in the second chapter of Genesis, when the suggestions of the serpent had been listened to and, in disobedience to the command of God, the fruit of the "tree of knowledge of good and evil" (Genesis 2:9) had been eaten, that reference is made to the appearing of fear. This acknowledgment of two powers, good and evil, matter and Spirit, rather than the one omnipresent God, good, led to the supposition that man is a material entity governed by material laws, and that he is separated from God. In this supposition lies the pestilence of fear and its results, namely sin, disease, sorrow, poverty, and death. Ignorant of man's God-given dominion, mortals have become the victims of every form of fear. This negative mental state has been the great barrier to human success and happiness. All men desire to be unafraid, and throughout the centuries many have made courageous efforts to free themselves and others from the mental prison house of hopelessness, doubt, and despair. However, liberation can come only through the spiritual understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him.

It was the mission of Christ Jesus to show the way by which mankind might be liberated from the false belief in existence as material. He lovingly taught by parable and demonstration the great lessons of life to a sin-sick world. He acknowledged no power, law, or intelligence apart from God. Moreover, he demonstrated the ability of spiritual understanding to destroy all manner of discord. Having done this, he could say with the conviction born of understanding, "Be not afraid." While the tender admonitions of the Way-shower have brought hope and comfort to a great multitude of his followers, it remained for Mary Baker Eddy to discover the divine Principle underlying his words and works, and to reveal through her inspired textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," their spiritual import, which to a great extent had been lost to the world. In the light of this revelation God is seen to be All-in-all, having no consciousness of evil, even as stated by the prophet Habakkuk, who said, addressing Him (Habakkuk 1:13), "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity."

Through Christian Science it is made clear that since man is the image of God he must partake of the nature and character of his creator; therefore, the real man is wholly spiritual, sinless, and immortal. This real man was blessed of God, and given dominion over all. On page 223 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit."

What unspeakable joy comes to the human heart with even the first glimpse of this great truth that God, Spirit, is All and is therefore omnipresent; that man is wholly spiritual, even as the Bible declares; and that so-called material existence is but a dream experience, which is described in the Bible as "a deep sleep" which fell upon Adam or mortal, material sense. Thus we see that the discords which have seemed so real to material sense are but insubstantial illusions which vanish before the light of spiritual understanding.

All this may seem to troubled human thought "too good to be true," but its truth may be proved by anyone who is willing to abandon his material thinking and to practice in daily life the simple rules so clearly stated in the Christian Science textbook. It matters not what one's past experiences have been, or whether one's problem be that of sickness, sin, poverty, or sorrow. All who will, may turn with confidence to the loving heavenly Father and claim their birthright of dominion. Earnest study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook turns thought Spiritward, and sinful beliefs and practices yield to more purified thinking and living. In the measure of this purification of thought will fear be replaced by confidence and trust in God. An increased understanding engenders the ability to apply the truth to human problems, thus opening the way to greater happiness, peace, and more abundant living. At last one comes to glimpse the great spiritual fact that in the infinite universe of Love there is nothing of which to be afraid, for God is omnipresent Love.

Spiritual understanding thus destroys the age-long fear of mortals. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 392): "Casting out evil and fear enables truth to outweigh error. The only course is to take antagonistic grounds against all that is opposed to the health, holiness, and harmony of man, God's image." The words of the great Teacher, Christ Jesus, addressed to his immediate disciples, apply with equal importance to his followers in every age (Luke 12:32): "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Åndelig forståelse tilintetgjør frykt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DEN ÅNDELIGE skapelsesberetning som vi finner i første kapitel av Første Mosebok, åpenbarer den grunnleggende sannhet at Gud har skapt alt, og at Han har skapt det godt. Der forekommer ikke et ord om det'onde i nogen som helst form. Vi leser likeledes i dette inspirerte kapitel at Gud velsignet mennesket og gav det herredømme over all jorden. Det er derfor klart at det åndelige menneske, som bare kjenner det gode og ikke eier frykt, til alle tider er sig bevisst at det er sikkert og trygt, omgitt av fred og harmoni.

Nogen omtale av frykt finner vi først i den allegoriske beretning som begynner i annet kapitel av Første Mosebok og fremstiller skapelsen som materiell. Den omtales først efterat Adam og Eva hadde lyttet til slangens suggestioner og i ulydighet mot Guds befaling hadde spist av frukten fra "treet til kunnskap om godt og ondt" (Første Mosebok 2:9). Denne anerkjennelse av to makter, det gode og det onde, materie og Ånd, istedenfor den ene og eneste allestedsnærværende Gud, det gode, førte til den formodning at mennesket er et materielt vesen som styres av materielle lover, og at det er skilt fra Gud. Denne formodning er kilden til den elendighet som følger med frykten og dens resultater, nemlig synd, sykdom, sorg, fattigdom og død. Uvitende om det herredømme Gud har skjenket mennesket, er dødelige blitt offer for enhver form av frykt. Denne negative sinnstilstand har vært den store hindring for menneskelig fremgang og lykke. Alle mennesker ønsker å være frykтløse, og ned igjennem århundrene har mange gjort modige bestrebelser for å utfri sig selv og andre fra håpløshetens, tvilens og fortvilelsens mentale fangetårn. Befrielse kan imidlertid bare komme gjennem den åndelige forståelse av Gud og av menneskets forhold til Ham.

Det var Kristi Jesu misjon å vise den vei ad hvilken menneskeheten kunde bli frigjort fra den feilaktige antagelse at tilværelsen er materiell. Ved lignelse og demonstrasjon lærte han i kjærlighet en syndig og syk verden livets store lærdommer. Han anerkjente ikke nogen makt, lov eller intelligens som er skilt fra Gud. Han demonstrerte den åndelige forståelses makt til å tilintetgjøre all slags disharmoni. Da han hadde gjort dette, kunde han si med den overbevisning som forståelse bringer med sig: "Frykt ikke." Mens Veiviserens kjærlige formaninger har bragt håp og trøst til utallige av hans efterfølgere, falt det i Mary Baker Eddys lodd å opdage det guddommelige Prinsipp som ligger til grunn for hans ord og gjerninger, og gjennem sin inspirerte lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] å åpenbare deres åndelige betydning, som verden i stor utstrekning hadde tapt av syne. I lyset av denne åpenbaring sees det at Gud er Alt-i-alt og ikke har nogen bevissthet om det onde, således som det også fremheves av profeten Habakuk, som tiltalte Ham med disse ord (Habakuk 1:13): "Du som er ren av øine, så du ikke kan se på ondt og ikke er i stand til å skue på elendighet!"

I Kristen Videnskap gjøres det innlysende at da mennesket er Guds billede, må det ha del i sin skapers natur og karakter; det virkelige menneske er derfor helt ut åndelig, syndfritt og udødelig. Dette virkelige menneske blev velsignet av Gud og fikk herredømme over alt. På side 223 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Før eller senere vil vi lære å forstå at de lenker som begrenser menneskets evner, smies av den bedragerske forestilling at det lever i legemet istedenfor i Sjel, i materien istedenfor i Ånd."

Hvilken usigelig glede kommer ikke til det menneskelige hjerte selv med det første glimt av den store sannhet at Gud, Ånd, er Alt og derfor allestedsnærværende, at mennesket er helt ut åndelig, således som Bibelen erklærer, og at såkalt materiell tilværelse bare er en drømmeerfaring, som i Bibelen beskrives som "en dyp søvn" som falt på Adam eller den dødelige, materielle sansebevissthet. Vi forstår således at de disharmonier som har forekommet de materielle sanser så virkelige, bare er tomme bedragerske forestillinger som forsvinner i nærvær av den åndelige forståelses lys.

Alt dette kan for den bekymrede menneskelige tanke synes å være "for godt til å være sant"; men at det er sant, kan bli bevist av enhver som er villig til å opgi sitt materielle tenkesett og til i sitt daglige liv å praktisere de enkle regler som er så klart fremsatt i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok. Det har ingenting å si hvad en har oplevd tidligere eller om ens problem er sykdom, synd, fattigdom eller sorg. Alle som vil, kan med tillit vende sig til den kjærlige himmelske Fader og gjøre krav på sin fødselsrett til herredømme. Alvorlig studium av Bibelen og Kristen Videnskaps lærebok vender tanken henimot Anden, og syndige antagelser og fremgangsmåter viker plassen for et renere tenke- og levesett. Alt efter som tanken renses på denne måte, vil frykt erstattes av fortrøstning og tillit til Gud. En klarere forståelse skjenker oss evne til å anvende sannheten på våre menneskelige problemer, og fører oss således fremover på veien til øket lykke, fred og et rikere liv. Til slutt kommer vi til å få et glimt av den store åndelige kjensgerning at der i Kjærlighetens uendelige univers ikke er noget å frykte, for Gud er allestedsnærværende Kjærlighet.

Åndelig forståelse tilintetgjør således den frykt dødelige har vært plaget av i århundrer. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 392): "Utdrivelse av det onde og frykten setter sannheten i stand til å få overhånd over villfarelsen. Den eneste fremgangsmåte er å motsette sig alt som strider mot menneskets, Guds billedes, sundhet, hellighet og harmoni." Den store Lærers, Kristi Jesu, ord til hans nærmeste disipler har samme gyldighet og betydning for hans efterfølgere i enhver tidsalder (Lukas 12:32): "Frykt ikke, du lille hjord! for det har behaget eders Fader å gi eder riket."

Opl'sninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Why the Close House Vote on Neutrality Revision? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Throughout yesterday afternoon's fateful hours of doubt and debate I sat in the crowded Press Gallery of the House of Representatives and watched leading figures in the Administration rise to the floor and proclaim their intention to defeat the President's request and nullify the Senate's indorsement of revision of the Neutrality Act.

Why were these Democratic Representatives, most of whom have consistently supported every foreign policy measure urged by the White House, suddenly raising their hands and saying in effect: "Thus far and no farther" at least right now?

As the minutes receded and the moment of decision drew near, Administration support was still slipping away and there was no assurance but that a calamitous defeat was at hand. Why?

A long-distance telephone call from Rear Admiral Land of the Maritime Commission, a press release by General Marshall, a full morning's lobbying by the trusted and influential Secretary Hull, a last-minute letter from President Roosevelt all had to be called into play to avert the defeat of a bill, the failure to enact which had then become a greater liability than its passage could possibly be an asset. Why?

And then the vote, a thin-edged decision of 212 to 194 to authorize American ships to use the freedom of the seas, to sail armed through combat zones to belligerent ports. Why was the Administration, which had gained votes as the debate had proceeded during the past few weeks and which had received more than it asked for from the Senate, abruptly confronted by a House, dominated by its own party, which was now on the verge of rebuffing it on an action many dissenting Congressmen accepted in principle? Why?

The reason is tremendously important—important to everyone lest the narrowness of the vote be misleading and doubly important to the Administraton which contributed to its own near-downfall. The reason emerged in the last days of the Senate debate and came into full bloom when the House was called upon to approve the widened neutrality revision enacted by the Senate.

It is that Congress had become acutely sensitive to the fact that the country was uneasy, impatient and dissatisfied with the Administration's tolerant wait-and-see, sit-tight-and-everything-will-be-all-right handling of defense strikes and related labor issues.

It is well enough to say that there is no real, tangible, and direct connection between the union shop demand of John L. Lewis in the "captive coal" mine dispute, the railroad wage impasse, the threatened communications strike and the C. I. O.'s virtual dismantling of the Mediation Board on the one hand and the neutrality repeal on the other—and there isn't.

But Congress began to feel—and to fell so strongly it was prepared to say it with votes—that unless the Administration was prepared to act decisively and courageously with labor, industrial and fiscal matters at home, it wasn't prepared to authorize the President to act riskfully with ships and destroyers and torpedoes on the seas. The fairest statement of the most honest argument of those Representatives who had heretofore supported the Government's foreign policy but would not now approve removing the combat zones restrictions of the Neutrality Law was that they were against taking greater risks of war abroad until the President has more fully shown that he is ready to resolve the risks at home—the strike risks, the inflation risks, the big-spending-and-no-saving risks.

This little debate—or rather this big debate—is something which is a fair dispute only between the supporters of the President's foreign policy which think this way and his supporters who consider Mr. Roosevelt is doing well under the circumstances. The isolationists—and the House Republicans voted an almost solid block against a return to the freedom of the seas—can lay no valid claim to a single syllable of this criticism of the Administration. More than any other group in the country they have disseminated the view that there is no real emergency, no great peril facing the country, and therefore they can hardly complain when certain labor leaders act upon their theories and proceed to proclaim strikes as usual.

It is possible that the sudden, public opinion-conscious judgment of the House yesterday that the President is mis-handling—or too tenderly handling—the labor problem may prove premature. He has wished to avoid—as Britain has been able to avoid, though it has the psychological advantage of being at war—compulsory no-strike legislation. He has wished to achieve freedom from strikes by voluntary co-operation. The isolationists have gravely handicapped this accomplishment by constantly belittling the emergency. The President believes that Labor has such confidence in his fairness to their interests that in the final test they will follow him to the assembly line—or the mine—rather than any of their union leaders into a calamitous strike.

But if Mr. Roosevelt is completely persuaded that he has followed the most practicable course in handling defense strikes, he has certainly failed to persuade the country that he has, and the debate and the vote in the House this week have brought the issue home to him as perhaps it needed to be.

At the last minute the President tensely affirmed that a strike in the coal mines would not be tolerated and that the "Government intends to see this thing through," but the question which so many Democratic Congressmen asked that they nearly defeated the neutrality revision, was: If the Government will not tolerate this particular antidefense strike—which had once been called—would it not be better for Congress and the President to affirm through law that no antidefense strikes will be tolerated.

Speaker Rayburn concluded the critical last minutes of the House debate by declaring that he would "follow or lead in any legislative effort to keep production going." That sounded, and now reads like an announcement—or an admission, whichever way it should be put—that the legislative leadership of the Administration believes that antistrike legislation is now necessary.

The Country Speaks: California

What Next, San Francisco? ..... *By Nate White*

Now that San Franciscans by a 113,000-to-66,000 vote have defeated the $66,500,000 bond issue to make the City a retailer of the electric power it now wholesales to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the issue arises: What next?

Definite action must be taken before June 30, 1942, when the City's lease agreement with the P. G. & E., accounting for revenue of $2,400,000 a year, runs out and the Federal District Court steps in to enforce the United States Supreme Court's decision that such a lease under the Raker Act is invalid.

All indications point to the most concentrated attempt yet made to have the Raker Act amended by Congress to permit the City to sell its power to a private utility for retailing. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Thomas Rolph (R) of San Francisco to remove the Raker Act clause forbidding the City to sell its power to any organization but a municipality, or a municipal water or irrigation district. Representative Rolph also seeks a three-year postponement of the Supreme Court order.

"The only alternative at the present time," declared Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, who supported the power bond proposal, "is the amendment of the Raker Act so that we may market our power through an agent, as has been so strongly advocated by those who were opposed to Charter Amendment No. 1" (the bond proposal).

The times are on the City's side.

Although the United States controls the watershed which feeds the Hetch Hetchy power reservoir in Yosemite National Park, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is empowered to enforce the Federal law, it is not seriously believed locally that the Government would close down the power system next June 30. There are too many national defense industries in San Francisco which are dependent upon this power, it is generally pointed out. It is believed by the local newspapers and important civic groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau of Governmental Research, the Downtown Association, and others, that there is now a good opportunity to amend the Raker Act to the City's satisfaction.

Whether this optimism is ill-founded is yet to be seen. Prior to the San Francisco vote, President Roosevelt had declared that amendment of the Raker Act by a Congress and Administration committed to public power policies was improbable. Secretary Ickes is known to oppose such an amendment, but he has not outlined any steps he contemplates, if any. Following the defeat of the bond proposal here he declared next moves were up to the City and the Federal District Court.

The City has already indicated its move.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Governmental Research released comparative figures of the eight power-bond campaigns in which the voters each time rejected the proposal. Five of the proposals, including the one just defeated, were similar, providing for purchasing or building of distributing facilities for the City's municipally manufactured power.

In August, 1930, the voters rejected revenue bond proposals to authorize $68,115,000 in bonds 63,638 to 25,383; in May, 1935, an unlimited amount of revenue bonds was rejected 72,780 to 50,804; March, 1937, $50,000,000 bonds proposed, rejected 78,101 to 65,762; May, 1939, $55,000,000 revenue bonds rejected 121,895 to 49,843; November, 1941, $66,500,000 in bonds rejected 113,000 to 66,000 (semiofficial estimates).

To Change the Subject:

Pioneers of Women's Rights ..... *By J. A. A.*

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's 126th anniversary was observed last week and, as an American woman, I paused to pay a tribute of appreciation for her work for women's rights. She and Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony formed the modest triumvirate that launched the campaign to enfranchise women.

We have voted now for 21 years and for at least 10 of these we have taken the privilege for granted. Young women coming of age have cast their ballot without realizing how short a time ago it was that women who urged the enfranchisement of members of their sex were banned from public assembly halls in some places, imprisoned for carrying their campaign to the gates of the White House and were frowned upon by other women who, looking no further than their own comfortable four walls, saw no reason why they should concern themselves with such unwomanly business as that of voting.

But now the privileges of freedom and Democracy are no longer held lightly even in this country of which they are so much a part we have hardly recognized them as blessings. To us, they were just America and we were Americans, so they were ours. They were our birthright and naturally we didn't have to do anything about them; they belonged to us because Americans were such good people. We were more or less modest about saying so, but we held the private opinion that we were probably the chosen people. We looked around the world, took a casual view of our own country and congratulated ourselves that we had had the good judgment to be born here.

But we are no longer casual about American citizenship. We are taking stock of ourselves and of the cost to the pioneers who broke the sod for us and blazed the trail we follow. One of these, so far as women are concerned, was Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

She was born Nov. 12, 1815, in Johnstown, N. Y., where her father was a lawyer and judge. Early in life she rebelled at Blackstone's interpretation of women's status and she made her first attempt to help women when she was about 10 years old. Her plan was to cut from the books in her father's law library all of the laws which brought sorrow and hardship to women who came to him for help.

In 1840, she attended the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London with her husband, Henry B. Stanton, who was a delegate. There she first met Lucretia Mott and a firm friendship developed.

With Lucretia Mott, she called the first Woman's Rights Convention in the world July 19-20, 1848. She wrote the Women's Declaration of Independence and made the first public demand for woman suffrage, offering despite the protests of her husband and most liberal friends, this resolution: "RESOLVED, That it is the duty of women in this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise." She saw this demand, at first reluctantly accepted by women, become the basic demand of the organized woman's rights movement.

The unselfish spirit of these pioneer suffrage workers was exemplified in a letter written by Lucretia Mott to Mrs. Stanton in 1854: "Remember the Convention originated with thee—I have never liked undeserved praise in the reports of that meeting's proceedings of being 'the moving spirit of that occasion,' when to thyself belongs the honor, aided so efficiently by the McClintocks."

In 1851, Mrs. Stanton met Susan B. Anthony and this friendship likewise had a remarkable influence on the woman's rights movement.

In 1854 she addressed joint Judiciary Committees of the New York Legislature on much-needed amendments to the Woman's Property Law and, in 1860, addressed a joint session of the New York Legislature on the same subject.

In 1878, at her instigation, a Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sargent of California. From then on, year after year, until it was passed by Congress, it was re-introduced in the same form and the National Woman Suffrage Association, of which she was first President, directed its energies toward the amendment's passage. It became law Aug. 26, 1919.

And now, 21 years later, with the people of the world awakened as never before to the meaning of that priceless heritage, Democracy, the daughters of the United States of America look back with reverence to those who secured for them Democracy's sacred trust, the ballot.

How to Understand Americans and Ex-Indians

Southeast Air Corps Training Center

Night Patrol: Scene at a U. S. Army Southeastern Air Training Field
In the area where Royal Air Force Cadets are learning all about flying—and all about America.

British Air Ministry offers tips to cadets coming to United States for training—Fondness for violent speech and action cited—Old Ford and some gasoline passport to entire country.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There is a little 4,000-word pamphlet published by the British Air Ministry telling Royal Air Force cadets coming to America for training how to become "regular guys."

It is one of the most suave and tactful international interpretations ever penned and although it is designed to put the young British cadets on their good behavior in their new surroundings and hints at some of the idiosyncrasies of their hosts, much of the advice would be of equal value to Americans traveling in Great Britain.

For example, one of the chief barriers to Anglo-American understanding is the fond delusion that each speaks the same language.

"If you come from Southeastern England or speak the standard English of the South," the leaflet explains, "you will be accused in America of having an English accent. And why not? Our way of speaking is the way of a minority of the English-speaking peoples—roughly speaking it is London English. There is no standard, really, and we should dismiss from our minds prejudices against any of the various forms of English, whether Australian, Mid-western American, New England American, Scottish, or any other."

Brush Up on Way Over

About five or six thousand British youths will be sent annually to American air schools, primarily in the Southeast, to be trained as fliers. They are under American officers and have exactly the same 30-week training period that is being given to Americans. In addition, the British have set up two schools of their own, one in Florida and one in California. Few of the RAF cadets have been in America before. They read this passage in the "Notes for Your Guidance" on the way over:

"You are going to the United States to learn. To learn your job and, in doing so, to learn to like and understand Americans. This is almost as important as your technical training, because during this war, and probably after, our fate is closely bound up with that of the United States, and we shall need in this country people who understand the American viewpoint and interpret to us its reactions."

Americans' eagerness to win in games of sport, and to make money in terms of business, are tactfully phrased. As to sports, it is put thus:

Not Always Cricket

"The average American has inherited something of the tradition of the American Indian, through the redoubtable frontier fighters who beat the Indian at his own game, and used the same methods against our troops in the War of Independence. There is the same preliminary war dance and concurrent excitement, the same love of violent action and no less violent speech, the same war cries, and the same concentration on the scalp as the object of the expedition. You will find plenty of sportsmanship and a code of what is and what is not done. But it is not always our code and you may be surprised at some of the things that are done.

"Don't expect the stately minuet of cricket with its elaborate etiquette on the baseball field—and remember that barracking is part of the art of the game. The idea is to win, not just to have a game. The idea is not altogether unknown in other parts of the English-speaking world—and it is not a bad idea for a fighting man."

As a medium of interpretation the leaflet frequently reverts to the idea of the American frontier, to explain novel habits and customs. Thus "Americans are still partly nomadic," the RAF lads are seriously informed, "a relic of the days when there was always empty land to the west, and numerous children of early marriages moved west as soon as they grew up. . . . Today an old Ford car and the price of some gasoline is a passport to the whole United States."

The very shyness and reserve of the Britisher and of Englishmen in particular, the newcomers are delicately reminded, may give offense to the more gregarious American, who takes it for granted that a fellow-traveller is an acquaintance. Here again is the influence of the frontier in American life, it is explained. "In America very important people are accessible."

Nation's "Specialty"

"It has been said that of the three great democracies, France specializes in equality, England in liberty, and the United States in fraternity," the British lads are told.

The British lads are given facts to make them realize the enormous size of the United States on the European scale. They cannot expect a uniformity amid the continental regions in America as they get at home. Texas is as large as France. Climate and people and economics differ between North and South and East and West. Generalizations about the new country based on a single region are dangerous. "As a matter of fact the astonishing thing is that the American people are as uniform as they are."

The cadets are warned that not more than half the people of America owe their origin to British sources in any important degree. The leaflet says:

Standard for Guests

"American uniformity is not due to purity of race. The American people are the nearest approach to what we have never seen—a European. There are no real Europeans, only Frenchmen, Germans, Swedes and so on. But America has been enriched by immigration from all the chief strains of Europe. . . . Make no mistake about it, that diversity of origin has the most profound consequences."

The R. A. F. cadets are told that they will receive "almost unbounded hospitality" from their American hosts. Remember, they are told, "that there is just as high a standard expected of the guests as of the host. You will be expected to feel, and show appreciation. Do so. You will not be expected to tell your hosts and hostesses what is wrong—in your opinion—with them and their country." Having said which the anonymous writer quietly adds that such advice is unnecessary anyway since it is the simple element of good manners anywhere.

Nevertheless, an induction to the peculiar ways of the Americans is thought necessary. The cadets are urged to disabuse their minds of misconceptions "picked up from the cinema." They are urged to realize that the United States is deceptively similar to Britain but that America is really "abroad." There is danger in too great familiarity devoid of understanding.

"Think of Americans as your distant cousins whom you do not know well but hope to know better. The Americans are a tremendous nation who have built up standards different from our own in many ways. Expect Americans to be different from us. After all, their forefathers and predecessors in the continent fought to be independent of us. Grant them to be so in your mind as they are in fact."

Reluctant Tycoons

As to business, the visitors are told that "Americans do business as they play games, with great attack and vigor, zest and enjoyment, and to win." America is a land where businessmen take leisure, the RAF lads learn, "only occasionally and reluctantly." Though the difference between the two countries is perhaps lessening in this respect, "in America culture and social activities are still mainly left to the women."

On two special questions the RAF cadets are warned in advance. They will be asked as "to the quality of the American planes delivered here." The cadets are urged against giving an opinion on the delicate subject. The second difficult topic is "the extent and speed of American aid."

"You must be very careful to remember that the extent of American aid is a matter for the Americans themselves to decide. . . . Beware of even thinking that the United States owes help to Britain as a duty." And the leaflet goes on:

"Having made that clear, there is every reason why you should state frankly that American help is absolutely necessary to us, and that we depend for victory upon American supplies reaching us in addition to our own output. Make it clear that no American aid, however great, will cause the least slackening of our own efforts."

Familiar Ideas

First-hand observation of the young men from Britain indicates that they need little tutelage to absorb American ideas. Probably the hardest thing, as hinted at in the leaflet, is the American approach to games and sports, just as the American youth finds it similarly difficult perhaps to grasp the habit of British social cleavages.

The R. A. F. lads have been delighted by the opulence of American food, the handshake of American boys, the smiles of American girls, and above all, the hospitality of the American home. A sure instinct here requires no leaflet of instructions, however skillfully phrased. American mothers have found the lads like their own boys, and they have taken them in as such. They have delighted in feeding them with all the gamut of southern hospitality, and then, after the waffles and syrup, the fried chicken and sweet potatoes, the cakes and the desserts, of offering something that was even better, a little mothering. Lonely young men respond to that in any language.

After 30 weeks of training these clear-eyed boys will go back to Britain and into battle above the clouds over the English Channel. Most of them will remember the warmth and affection of some special American home, and in America their pictures will stand on many a fireplace.

NEWS ITEM— VEGETABLES WILL SUPPLANT CHRYSANTHEMUMS AND ROSES AS CENTERPIECES ON THIS THANKSGIVING'S FESTIVE BOARD.

PLEASE PASS THE VEGETABLES, HELGA
WE'RE ALL OUT, MRS. QUIMBY. YOU'LL HAVE TO NIBBLE ON THE CENTER PIECE
A HALF DOZEN CARROTS AND 6 TURNIPS
WOULD YOU LIKE THEM IN A CORSAGE, SIR?
NICE CAULIFLOWER BEACONSFIELD IS WEARING THIS MORNING
YES – THE WATERING CAN IS SO IT WONT WILT
INSTEAD OF CARNATIONS THE USHERS WILL WEAR WHITE ONIONS
I. F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Vols and Eagles in Replay of Sugar Bowl Game—Harvard Respects Ability of Brown

B. C.-Tennessee Affair A Top N. E. Attraction

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two full-length Grade A features are on the program for Boston gridiron fans tomorrow afternoon as the fast waning season heads into its near-final stage.

Commanding top billing not only in Boston but throughout New England are the Harvard-Brown battle at the Stadium and the Boston College-Tennessee epic at Fenway Park. Outside of Boston featured games find Holy Cross playing host to Manhattan, Dartmouth running up against Cornell at Ithaca, and Yale meeting Princeton in the Bowl at New Haven in the Blue's first Big Three contest. In the Big Three race Harvard is out in front by virtue of its 6-4 defeat of Princeton two Saturdays ago.

For sheer interest and drama, tomorrow's affair between Boston College and the Volunteers of the South beginning at 1:30 instead of 2 o'clock, can hardly be beaten. These are the same teams, except for graduated seniors and sophomore newcomers, which met in the historic Sugar Bowl contest of last New Year's Day, where B. C. was returned the winner 19-13. Having gone down to the Vols' bailiwick and beaten them in their own backyard, the southerners will be only too eager to return the compliment to the Eagles here tomorrow.

Eagles Fortunate

Much has been said about that Boston College victory in the Sugar Bowl—how that many breaks favored the Eagles. It has been said that the Eagles were fortunate to come from behind twice, scoring their winning touchdown with little more than two minutes left to play. It has also been said that Tennessee was not interested in the game, having been so bitterly disappointed at having failed to get a return bid to the more glamorous Rose Bowl.

Be that as it may, the record still stands as a great B. C. victory, one that the Eagles hope to make stick with another victory tomorrow. Tennessee will not have its All-America guards, Bob Suffridge and Ed Molinski, nor will it have its outstanding backs, Buist Warren and Bob Foxx. But at the same time B. C. will not have its Charlie O'Rourke, Henry Toczylowski, Chet Gladchuk, or Gene Goodreault.

Despite the graduation of such stars, there are still plenty of capable performers left who saw action in the Sugar Bowl. For the Vols there are Henry Noel, Capt. Ray Graves, Mike Balitsaris, Van Thompson, Johnny "Gone-With-the-Wind" Butler, Ike Peel, Bill Nowling and Fred Newman. For the Eagles, there are Henry Woronicz, Fred Naumetz, Capt. Al Morro, Ed Zabilski, Al Fiorentino, Mickey Connolly, Frank Maznicki, Ted Williams, Mike Holovak and Butch Kissell. In addition, several sophomores have come up to both clubs and promise to play outstanding roles.

This game between these two titanic rivals will begin at 1:30 p. m., instead of the time as printed on the ticket. Graduate Manager John Curley hopes by setting the time ahead to avoid playing the finish of the game in semi-darkness.

In games for other local colleges Tufts goes to Massachusetts State to wind up its schedule, and is favored to win despite its 33-0 shellacking by New Hampshire a week ago; and Boston University is staging a Homecoming Day party at Nickerson Field in Weston, with the hope of expectation that the opposition offered by New Hampshire will not be enough to spoil the affair.

Holy Cross is favored to take the Manhattan Jaspers at Worcester, especially since the New Yorkers bowed to Boston College earlier and then last Saturday had such a time beating the B. U. Terriers 13-7. Dartmouth does not seem strong enough for Cornell, while Yale seems to be in for more woe at the hands of Princeton. Only heavy success with their passing attack appears to be the Elis' salvation.

Little Three

In the Little Three, Williams is ready to take the title tomorrow by adding Amherst to its list of victims. The Purple has already downed Wesleyan 25-0, and although the Lord Jeffs have also beaten the Cardinals, they do not have the all-around strength to match that of Williams. Wesleyan closes out its schedule with unbeaten Trinity.

Football in Maine is all through for the season, with Colby having taken the State title right out of Bates' hands at Waterville last Tuesday. In Vermont, Middlebury and Vermont meet in a consolation game, Norwich having won the State title by having defeated both schools. One other intense rivalry will see Springfield meeting American International, with the latter team favored.

Following are a few predictions —guesses if you will—on the outcome of New England games this week end:

Harvard to beat Brown.
Princeton to beat Yale.
B. C. to beat Tennessee.
Holy Cross to beat Manhattan.
Williams to beat Amherst.
B. U. to beat New Hampshire.
Tufts to beat Mass. State.
A. I. C. to beat Springfield.
Cornell to beat Dartmouth.
Trinity to beat Wesleyan.
Middlebury to beat Vermont.
Rutgers to beat Connecticut.

Collection of Football Aces to Play Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer; J. E. Purdy

(1) Grant Curtis, Tufts back. (2) Capt. Dick Gordon, University of New Hampshire. (3) Johnny Butler, Tennessee star ball carrier. (4) Mickey Connolly, Boston College quarterback. (5) Left to right: Tom Gardiner and Vern Miller, Harvard tackles. (6) George Kurs, Boston University guard.

Home Forces Well Drilled For Visitors

Probable Lineup at Stadium

Harvard		Brown
MacKinney (187)	l. e.	r. e., Milner (174)
Miller (250)	l. t.	r. t., Soloway (192)
Peabody (185)	l. g.	r. g., Stark (174)
Page (167)	c.	c., Crooker (167)
Pfister (197)	r. g.	l. g., Rotelli (166)
Gardiner (202)	r. t.	l. t., Fidler (210)
Morgan (175)	r. e.	l. e., Priestley (182)
Heiden (180)	q. b.	q. b., Capt. Savignano (187)
Wilson (181)	l.h.b.	r.h.b., Margarita (170)
Lee (177)	Capt., r.h.b.	l.h.b., Savage (170)
McNichol (177)	f. b.	f. b., High (200)

Officials: Referee: J. E. Keegan, Chautauqua. Umpire: G. R. Holstrom, Muhlenberg. Lineman: W. H. Ohrenberger, Boston College. Field Judge: C. E. Monigomery, Columbia.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there are any weaknesses in that Harvard team for tomorrow afternoon, Skip Stahley should know it. He coached under Dick Harlow at Harvard longer than any member of the present Crimson eleven has played there, and he knows them individually. Tomorrow he will bring his first Brown eleven to the Stadium to oppose the boys he formerly coached.

So much has happened this season to teams in the favored class that coaches shun the thoughts of entering games in that classification. Saturday Harlow knows that his team will not let down against Brown, and he also knows that his players have due confidence and poise, but he likes to approach a game as the so-called under-dog —it is a more comfortable feeling.

Good Football Team

Brown is a pretty good football team in its own right. Losing to Columbia by a scant margin of 13 to 7, which might have resulted in a tie or victory according to an official decision, and losing to Holy Cross by a score of 13 to 0, minus Henry Margarita, are not blemishes to harm a team on paper. The other results have all been victorious, including games with Wesleyan, Rhode Island State, Lafayette, Yale and Tufts.

That schedule hardly compares with the Harvard bookings, but neither is it meager. Harvard lost to Penn, 19 to 0, in the opener, and lost its next engagement, 6-0, to Cornell. From there in, however, the complexion changed. They defeated Dartmouth 7-0, held Navy to a scoreless tie, edged Princeton 6-4 in the mud, and last week toppled undefeated Army, 20-6.

Chance for Spares

Should the Harvards gain control of the game there is every likelihood that several of the Crimson spares will see action. With the Yale game only a week away, Coach Harlow would like to give more of his reserves game action. The first-stringers are tried and true, but with the traditional game so close at hand, he wants to be as certain of his replacements as possible.

On the Brown side of the ledger with Margarita of questionable value due to injury, Savage, Captain Savignano and Dick High must carry the burden. And most of the burden will rest on the shoulders of the latter, 200-pound fullback from Brookline, Mass. If he can puncture the highly-respected Crimson forward wall occasionally and tighten Harvard's defense the wingbacks and tailbacks may make some yardage, but puncturing Harvard's Miller, Gardiner, Peabody, Pfister and Page is no mean assignment.

Carried Brunt

It was Dick High who carried much of the brunt of the hard-fought Columbia game and he scored the touchdown that beat Yale in the mud. He also tallied the winning touchdown against Rhode Island State and ran 49 yards through the Tufts eleven for a score. When at the top of his game he is a tower of strength defensively, hurling his 200 pounds into holes opened through the Bruin line to halt opposing ball carriers.

Harvard has not taken this game lightly. The youngsters have beseeched Coach Harlow for bodily contact every practice session and are showing by their earnestness that they do not overlook the possibilities in the visitors. Today the Bruins wound up their practice in Providence and do not reach town until tomorrow morning. The Crimson had Soldiers Field and the stadium to itself for a long polishing drill. Both teams have finished their hard work.

Sports Around the Hub

Mario Lacks Experience

Convinced that the development of young Frankie Mario would be hindered if he remained with the Bruins in the part-time role of extra forward, Manager Art Ross has sent the 20-year-old Regina boy to Hershey. There he will benefit from regular service, as well as the coaching of Cooney Weiland. Before coming to the local National League club, last month, Frankie had played only one season of junior and one year of senior amateur hockey in Canada.

* * *

With the departure of Mario, Ross can keep Jack Shewchuk as the 15th man on the Bruins' squad. As both Jack Crawford and Dit Clapper are bothered by injuries at the moment, the added defense help is welcome. The Rossmen took a 10 o'clock train to New York this morning, where they will be the party of the second part as the Rangers open their home campaign at Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening.

* * *

Incidentally, Ross must have sputtered a little to himself this morning when he read an account of the Toronto-Canadien game. The Maple Leafs won, 4-2, but Terry Reardon scored both Montreal goals, one of them unassisted. Reardon, you remember, is on loan to Canadiens this winter because Canadian officials will not let the young man cross the border during the war period. The Bruins could have used those two tallies last Saturday night when they opened against the Leafs, who won, 2-0.

* * *

The squad of Greater Boston schoolgirl field hockey players, who will play an exhibition game at Wellesley during the Thanksgiving week end as part of the National Field Hockey Tournament, will meet with Miss Fogg of the Winsor School tomorrow morning. Meanwhile, the three teams chosen to represent Boston in the Northeast sectional elimination tourney are at Garden City, Long Island, this week end. Play there continues through Sunday.

* * *

Among the prospective American records up for consideration before the National A. A. U. at its Philadelphia convention tomorrow through Monday, is the 14ft. 6⅞ in. pole vault made on a board runway by Earle Meadows of the Southern California A. A. at the annual B. A. A. Games here last February. The Boston Garden also saw Fred Wolcott, the Rice Institute flash, do 5.6 seconds for the 45-yard high hurdles in the same meet. In all, 193 records are up for consideration.

* * *

To accommodate football fans bound for the Yale-Princeton game, the New Haven Railroad will run three special trains between the South Station and New Haven tomorrow morning. The first leaves at 8 o'clock, the second at 9 and the third an hour later. Also, a night train will go out late this evening and can be occupied at New Haven until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

* * *

Shorts . . . Boston Unversity students will gather in the Hayden Memorial Building this evening and start a two-hour pre-New Hampshire game torchlight parade . . . At the University Club, a New Hampshire rally will feature talks by Coach George Sauer of the Wildcats and Pat Hanley of the Terriers . . . Chelsea meets Lynn English at the Lynn Bowl tonight . . . The Tufts eleven left Medford at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Amherst and the annual contest with Mass. State.

* * *

In case anyone in the Ivy League is interested, Brown has a great freshman eleven this fall, with victories over Yale and Dartmouth . . . Medford High won the Greater Boston Interscholastic League soccer championship, beating Lexington, 2-1 . . . The Harvard and Brown varsity soccer teams will meet at noon tomorrow on the field behind the Business School. The freshman football teams will meet on the freshman gridiron at Soldiers Field while the varsities are battling inside the stadium. Along with defeating the Big Green and Eli, the Bruin frosh have taken Worcester Academy and tied Rhode Island State freshmen.

Yale Ends Heavy Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—Yale's football forces yesterday ended heavy work for the "Big Three" battle with Princeton here Saturday with a burst of spirit, speed and scrap.

The Elis engaged in a dummy scrimmage during which Coach Spike Nelson emphasized the Blue's aerial attack.

The Yale Athletic Association predicted that a crowd of 35,000 would see the game, with a considerable increase likely under fair skies.

Polish All Plays

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—Brown all but completed preparations for Saturday's gridiron test with Harvard at Boston with another lengthy and comprehensive workout yesterday. Once again all departments of play were gone over and polished.

Northwestern and Stanford Are Picked to Win Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Guessing the week's football slate (and after last week's debacle we do mean guess):

Northwestern-Notre Dame: Two good teams meet in the big game of the schedule. The Irish are tough and their offense, so long as Angelo Bertelli is tossing that ball, is difficult to halt. Northwestern can counter with another sophomore sensation, Otto Graham, but the Wildcats have been unfortunate in their major tests this year. Still, maybe their fortune will change. A flier on Northwestern.

Stanford - Washington State: Thanks to Bill Sewell, Washington State has been great on occasion this season. Having said that, this corner stubbornly casts the customary vote for Stanford.

Duke-North Carolina: This thing almost never comes out as expected. But how are you going to pick against the undefeated Blue Devils in this one? Duke.

Iowa-Minnesota: The Gophers, short-handed as they are, figure to have no walkover against improving Iowa, but the ballot must be cast for Minnesota.

Missouri-Oklahoma: As tough a choice as any on the schedule. Oklahoma has come far since its trouncing by Texas; Missouri, beaten only by Ohio State, rates as one of the nation's strong teams. Out of the hat, Missouri.

Rice-Texas A. and M.—Prepared for anything, Texas A. and M.

Texas-Texas Christian: Expecting the Longhorns to return to form, Texas.

Columbia - Michigan: Doubting the Lions have enough depth to meet this foe on even terms, Michigan.

Boston College-Tennessee: The Eagles have been impressive in recent weeks. Boston College but not by much.

Duquesne - Mississippi State: Both unbeaten although State has been tied. That long trip back from the West Coast won't help Duquesne. In a dense fog, Duquesne.

New York University-Tulane: Even erratic Tulane hardly can blow this one. Tulane.

Alabama-Georgia Tech: It's a question if Alabama can stay up on the same level it reached last week against Tulane. Still Alabama.

California-Oregon State: Off the records, Oregon State.

Ohio State-Illinois: Can't see any hope for the Illini. Ohio State.

Wisconsin-Purdue: This corner stopped trying to figure Wisconsin after the Badgers' opening game. The coin spins. . . . Wisconsin.

Nebraska-Pitt: Both were "up" last week which is of positively no help now. Eenie, meenie. . . . Pitt.

Michigan State-Temple: Probably close. Temple.

Kansas-Kansas State: Picking State.

Arkansas-Southern Methodist: This one's at Fayetteville where many a favorite has bitten the dust. Risking all, Southern Methodist.

Louisiana State - Auburn: Auburn's improving rapidly but this hesitant vote goes to L. S. U.

Cornell-Dartmouth: The nod goes to Cornell.

Georgetown - North Carolina State: Pretty even but we'll take Georgetown.

Harvard-Brown: Spot for a surprise but Harvard's the selection.

Penn State-West Virginia: State's coming along fast and gets this vote.

Penn-Army: Very even but we'll stick with Penn.

Syracuse-Colgate: Another traditional rivalry in which form means absolutely nothing. Guessing, Syracuse.

Yale-Princeton: Ditto this one. Princeton.

Villanova-Detroit: Exceptionally close. Detroit.

Tulsa-Baylor: Storm signals hoisted on this one. Baylor.

Clemson-Wake Forest: Probably close. Clemson.

South Carolina-Furman: The Gamecocks seem a little frayed at the edges but we'll stay with them. South Carolina.

Maryland - Virginia Military: Taking V. M. I.

Santa Clara-St. Mary's: Santa Clara rates the edge.

Holy Cross-Manhattan: Sticking with Holy Cross.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Bucknell over George Washington; Lafayette over Western Maryland; Rutgers over Connecticut; Williams over Amherst; Marquette over New Mexico; Iowa State over Drake; Oklahoma A. & M. over Arizona; Washington (St. Louis) over Butler; Texas Tech over St. Louis; Washington & Lee over Davidson; Virginia over Lehigh; Florida over Miami; Georgia over Centre; Kentucky over Southwestern; Vanderbilt over Louisville; Utah over Colorado State; Brigham Young over Colorado; Utah State over Wyoming; Denver over Colorado Mines; Montana over Idaho.

Names of Five Added to Hall Of Golf Fame

CHICAGO (AP)—The names of five have been added to golf's Hall of Fame by the Professional Golfers' Association convention.

Only one is a contemporary golfer, Charles (Chick) Evans, of Chicago, first man to win the U. S. open and national amateur in the same year, 1916, and also the amateur champion in 1920.

The other four were:

Alex Smith of Scotland, U. S. open champion in 1906 an d1910.

Willie Anderson of Scotland, the only man to win the U. S. open three straight years, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Jerome D. Travers of New York, who won the national amateur four times, 1907 and 1908, 1912 and 1913, and the U. S. open in 1915.

Johnny McDermott, a Philadelphian and the American player who checked the rush of foreign stars in the second decade of this century, winning the U. O. open in 1911 and 1912.

The Hall of Fame was inaugurated last year by the P. G. A. with selection of four men, Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Francis Ouimet. A golfing shrine will be established later at the Augusta, Ga., National Golf Club, Jones' home course.

Nominations are made by a committee of golf writers including Grantland Rice of New York, A. L. Fowler of Boston, Kerr Petrie of New York, and O. B. Keeler of Atlanta, Ga.

Last year and this the nominations were passed upon by the P. G. A. Executive Board, then approved by the convention delegates. Next year the P. G. A. membership of 2,200 will ballot on the nominations.

Determined

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—An air of determination prevailed yesterday as Princeton's football squad wound up preparations for Yale and planned to depart early today for New Haven.

Sasse Resigns at P. M. C.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 14 (AP)—Lieut-Col. Ralph Irvine Sasse has resigned as athletic director of Pennsylvania Military College, it was announced yesterday.

College Soccer

Results Nov. 13

Princeton Jayvees 7, Penn Jayvees 0.
Swarthmore 2, H. M. S. Manchester 1.
Wesleyan Fresh. 4, Trinity Fresh. 1.

Walter Domina Contributed One-Third Norwich Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 14—When a football team has a star halfback like Walter Domina at Norwich, how much does it utilize him and what does it get in return? For those who want the answer measured in actual figures, here it is as revealed by official number-work received at Norwich from the American Football Statistical Bureau:

Against eight adversaries, Coach Don McCallister's Hurrying Horsemen of Norwich — winners six times, Vermont champs, and ranked among New England's small-college best—amassed a total offense, rushing and passing, of 2,214 yards, while holding the opposition, which included big-time Dartmouth, to 1,349.

And Domina, the "Keene Kid" from New Hampshire—how much did he contribute? Just about one-third, 736 yards out of the Norwich total. His yardage equaled over half that scored by the players who opposed Norwich.

But these figures fail to tell the whole story. They do not relate that the great Dom—triple threat than whom Norwich never has had any better—could not play against Dartmouth because of injury, an injury which still impaired his work in three succeeding games, those against Colby, Mass. State, and Coast Guard. Not until he hit Middlebury, New Hampshire, and Vermont did the "Dynamo" find himself restored to complete three-phase operation.

Final Game Figures

So, in seven contests, despite a physical handicap in three of them, Walter Eli made one-third the Horsemen's eight-game yardage. By rushing he gained 388 yards on 113 tries, and he passed 49 times to complete 23 for 348 yards.

The improvement that progressively accompanied Domina's slow recovery from his injury blossomed into fullest flower in the final game with Vermont. Showing his best form, the Cadet brilliant ran 18 times for 128 yards and pitched 15 passes to complete 11 for 158 yards—a total offense of 286 yards and just about a nine-yard average per play.

While Domina, who is a junior with a year of college football ahead, was making 736 yards for the season, only four other Norwich players were able to get above 200. Neil Stone, sophomore bucking back, ranked second with 292 yards for an average of four per try, followed by another soph, Zipper Zoukis, with 230 yards and an average of seven. Two seniors were the others to hit above 200—Bill McCallister, 213 yards, average five; and Jack Hughes, 207 yards, average four.

It should be mentioned that Domina punted a bit, too—47 times for 1,714 yards from the line of scrimmage, an average of 37 yards. On top of that, he ran back 23 enemy kicks a total of 301 yards. Adding this to his rushing and passing offense, his total yardage for seven games becomes 1,037.

Two Reinstated As Amateurs By Canadian Group

MIDLAND, Ont. (CP)—George S. Dudley, President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, announces that two former professional players have been reinstated. They are Pete Slobodian, defenseman last season with New York Americans—now Brooklyn Americans — and Ed Bruneteau, formerly of Detroit Red Wings.

Canadian passport regulations barred both youngsters from reporting to their teams this season.

It was reported that Slobodian, native of Dauphin, Man., likely will play with Regina Rangers in the Saskatchewan Senior League, and that Bruneteau, born in St. Boniface, Man., will perform at right wing with Quebec Aces of the Quebec Senior League.

Dartmouth Hopes Rise

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 14 (AP)—Dartmouth's hopes of duplicating its 1940 victory over strong Cornell soared yesterday when Ray Wolfe, injured left halfback, returned to action and performed so impressively that he was listed in the starting lineup. Johnny Krol, also worked out and probably will be fit enough to alternate with Capt. "Stub" Pearson in the blocking back role at Shoelkopf Field on Saturday.

Cornell Ready

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—Cornell's Big Red football team completed heavy work and appeared ready last night for meeting Dartmouth Saturday. The entire first string was ready to go, including Norm Christensen, senior right tackle.

Former Harvard-Brown Football Scores

1893—Harvard 58, Brown 0
1894—Harvard 18, Brown 4
1894—Harvard 18, Brown 0
1895—Harvard 26, Brown 6
1896—Harvard 12, Brown 0
1897—Harvard 18, Brown 0
1898—Harvard 17, Brown 6
1899—Harvard 11, Brown 0
1900—Harvard 11, Brown 6
1901—Harvard 48, Brown 0
1902—Harvard 6, Brown 0
1903—Harvard 29, Brown 0
1905—Harvard 10, Brown 0
1906—Harvard 9, Brown 5
1907—Harvard 6, Brown 5
1908—Harvard 6, Brown 2
1909—Harvard 11, Brown 0
1910—Harvard 12, Brown 0
1911—Harvard 20, Brown 6
1912—Harvard 30, Brown 10
1913—Harvard 37, Brown 0
1914—Harvard 0, Brown 0
1915—Harvard 16, Brown 7
1916—Brown 21, Harvard 0
1919—Harvard 7, Brown 0
1920—Harvard 27, Brown 0
1921—Harvard 9, Brown 7
1922—Brown 3, Harvard 0
1923—Brown 20, Harvard 7
1924—Brown 7, Harvard 0
1925—Harvard 3, Brown 0
1926—Brown 21, Harvard 0
1927—Harvard 18, Brown 6
1932—Brown 14, Harvard 0
1933—Harvard 12, Brown 6
1934—Harvard 13, Brown 0
1935—Harvard 33, Brown 0
1936—Harvard 28, Brown 0
1937—Harvard 34, Brown 7
1938—Brown 20, Harvard 13
1940—Harvard 14, Brown 0

Games won by Harvard, 33. Games won by Brown, 7. Tied, 1.

Standouts on Intercollegiate Gridirons Seldom Reach Peak in National Pastime

All-America Stars Rare In Big League Baseball

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There have been, and still are, a few good professional baseball players who earned All-America consideration in intercollegiate football. And you can name several big league diamond stars who made their varsity grid letters in college. But rare indeed are the fellows who attained greatness in both sports. Only a super-athlete could rush and tackle his way to the top in cleats, then repeat a few years later in baseball spikes.

A dozen or more All-America gridders have had big league baseball trials in the most recent 10 years, but none of them reached stardom in the pay sport and only two were good enough to linger awhile.

Berry an End

Charley Berry, who some day hopes to be back in the American League as an umpire, was an All-America end at Lafayette before joining Connie Mack's catching staff at Philadelphia. Berry was a first or second string backstop with the Athletics and Red Sox for several years, although his name will never go down with those of Mickey Cochrane, Bill Dickey and other top notchers who labored behind the plate.

Sam Chapman of the University of California was the nation's number one fullback in 1937. He was also better than fair on the diamond. Ty Cobb spotted him and told Connie Mack. Chapman showed up in a Philadelphia uniform in '38, hitting .259 in 114 games. The following year his average went to .269; in '40 it was up to .276; and last season Sam made himself one of the better hitters in the American League. In 143 contests he had 25 homers, 106 runs batted in, and a .320 mark.

Career Halted

Allowed to continue with the Mackmen, Chapman might be the exception to the rule. In another year or two he could be one-two-three with the leading outfielders and hitters in the majors. But it seems fairly certain that Uncle Sam will interrupt his baseball career for an indefinite period.

Connie Mack also has Eric Tipton, the Duke grid great, by contract, but the former collegian may never solve the pitching up here. Detroit is giving Dutch Meyer, who used to catch Sammy Baugh's passes at Texas Christian, every chance to fill Charley Gehringer's shoes at second base, although many rival American League players doubt Dutch's ability to make it. Sammy Baugh, Ace Parker, Dixie Howell, Fred Sington, Larry Bettencourt, Ken Strong, Paddy Driscoll and Jim Thorpe all made the All-America class, yet stumbled when they tried to cross the line into baseball.

Thorpe Failed

Thorpe, considered by many the greatest football player of all time, signed with John McGraw. Jim could do everything right at the Polo Grounds except hit a curve ball. He could drive fast ones a mile, but when they started throwing the number two, he picked up his bats and went home. To those who fully appreciated Thorpe's matchless ability in other sports, it seemed almost incredible that he could not adapt himself to pro baseball.

Frankie Frisch came close to the top on both sides of the fence. Playing in the Fordham backfield, he was mentioned on the second All-America eleven in 1918. His ball carrying earned him the name "Fordham Flash," which he took with him to the Polo Grounds. You know how far Frankie has progressed since those early days under McGraw.

Cochrane's Pass

Mickey Cochrane was a better-than-average backfield man at Boston University, although he missed the All-America boat. Mike is credited with having caught his own pass and scored a touchdown. The pass hit an opposing lineman on the head, went straight up into the air and Cochrane caught it before it touched the ground with an open field in front of him. The American League will be a long time forgetting his catching and managerial efforts.

Critics who can go away back say that Christy Mathewson was one of the best dropkickers of his day. Once he kicked a 48-yarder for the Bucknell varsity, which in those days counted five points. It was against Army. Another time he kicked 35 and 44-yarders on the same afternoon. Old timers will also remember Dave Fultz, who made Walter Camp's second team in 1897. Dave starred in the Phillie outfield for several years.

Clapper Is Back in Old Seat As Bruins Return to Garden

Behind the door of the Boston Bruins dressing room at Boston Garden, half hidden by a small partition which juts out slightly near the center, sat a big, rugged hockey player yesterday noontime. As he slowly pulled on his skates and began to lace them up, he said half to himself and half to anyone who might be listening:

"Ever since this Boston Garden opened, I've sat in this seat to dress for Bruins hockey games. Feels natural to be back here again."

15th Season

The speaker was Dit Clapper, oldest player in point of service not only on the Bruins but in the whole National Hockey League as well. With the B's already having played one game in Toronto, Clapper has thus entered his 15th season with the Bruins, one more than his nearest rival for veteran honors, little Harold (Mush) March of Chicago Black Hawks.

When Dit began playing with the Bruins, all games were played at the Arena on St. Botolph Street, for the Garden had not been built. When the North Station rink was opened and the Rossmen moved there, Aubrey Victor Clapper moved right along with them and took up his seat behind the dressing room door. Yesterday, as the Bruins reported at the Garden for the first time this season, Clapper strolled into the dressing room, veered to the right, and dropped into his special corner.

Seat for Two

Where Dit sits is one-half the space between the partition mentioned above and a post. Thus a cozy corner for two is available in contrast to the spaciousness of the rest of the seats which range on benches which follow around the wall.

With Clapper having occupied one-half of the double seat, who has taken the other half in the past? "Well, I dunno," said Dit as he ran his fingers through his hair. "Perk Galbraith sat there for a while, and then there was Red Beattie. I guess Gordon Pettinger was the last one before Eddie Wiseman here now. There may have been others, but I can't seem to recall any more."

Not Surprising

It was not surprising that Clapper could not remember any more seat-mates, for after all 14 years is a long time in which to recall details. Dit could probably tell you all about the single chair that Eddie Shore used to occupy, or the exact spot where Cooney Weiland used to don his paraphernalia, but about that seat next to him the details seem to slip his memory.

As the big fellow starts this, his 15th season of major league hockey, he is not setting any record for length of service throughout the league, but he is adding to a great record that fans will point to with pride for years to come.

Hart Trophy

Clapper has never won the Hart Trophy, awarded annually to the league's most valuable player. He has come close many times perhaps never closer than last season when he was just nosed out by his teammate, Bill Cowley. Bill may have won the scoring championship, set a new record for assists with 45 over the 48-game route, and been a center on the all-star team, but back of him was the quiet Clapper, efficiently doing his job—and an outstanding one it was—on defense.

By a Staff Photographer
Dit Clapper

It has often been said in recent years that as Clapper goes, so go the Bruins. Clapper went well last year and the Bruins wound up with the world's championship. Therefore as the Bruins gather speed in the present campaign, spectators and experts alike will be watching this star defenseman for a tip on the future of the Bostonians.

Over-Weight

Dit is starting this campaign a trifle over-weight. He is wearing a rubber shirt and a couple of jerseys in practice to bring his poundage down nearer his best playing weight—205 pounds. Yet in going through this procedure, he is merely following the Art Ross strategy of starting slowly and having something left in reserve when the Stanley Cup playoffs roll around next spring.

Since joining the Bruins in 1927, Dit has participated in no less than 11 world's championships. More than that he was an integral part of the high-scoring Dynamite line which set an all-time scoring record for one season in 1929-30 of 102 goals and 61 assists. To this total Dit contributed as right wing, 41 goals and 20 assists.

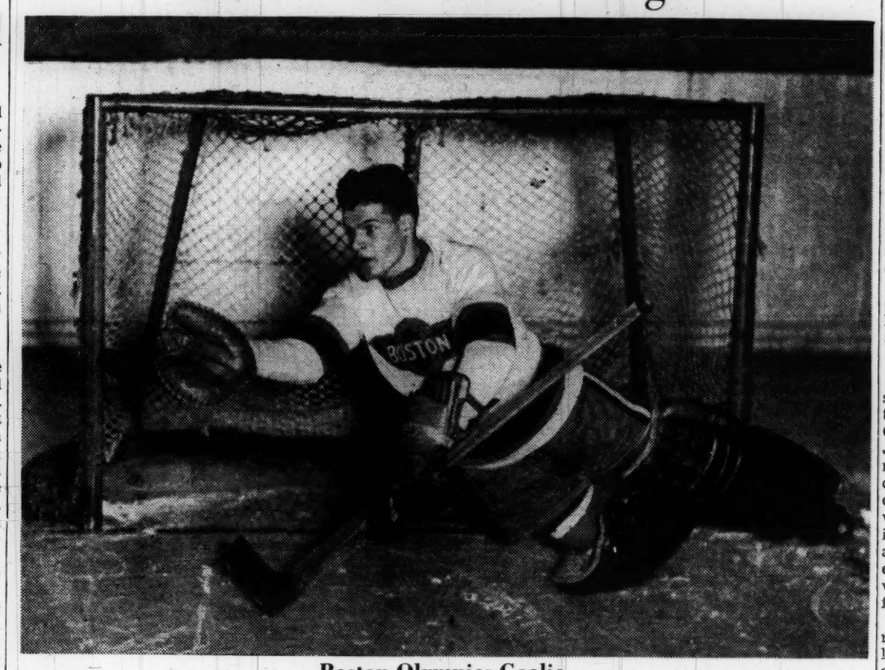
Treasured Puck

Clapper, moreover, is now a members of hockey's exclusive "200" club—those who have scored 200 goals or more. Treasured among his trophies is the puck with which on the night of Jan. 18, 1940, he scored his 200th goal, a tally which beat the Toronto Maple Leafs 1-0 in Maple Leaf Gardens.

In starting his 15th season in the major league, Dit has his sights trained once again on the Hart Trophy. There are those who say that his best playing days are behind him, and quiet Dit would probably be the last to say he had a chance to win it. But do not be surprised if when next April rolls around, this hard-working hockey player from Ontario has a new trophy to set upon his mantlepiece.

G. C.

Back at Old Stand Tonight



Boston Olympics Goalie

Vic Polich, the Hibbing, Minn., youngster who made good in the nets for the Olympics hockey team last winter, returns to his position again tonight and tomorrow night when the Bostonians open their Eastern Amateur League campaign against Atlantic City Sea Gulls at Boston Garden. The O's are due to play a third game Sunday when they go down to New York to meet the Rovers in Madison Square Garden.

Name Proves No Help As Amerks Lose

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	2	0	1	5	5	3
Toronto	2	1	0	4	9	6
New York	2	0	0	4	7	4
Detroit	1	1	1	3	7	8
Brooklyn	0	2	1	1	4	6
Montreal	0	2	1	1	6	9
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2

Results Nov. 13

Chicago 2, Brooklyn 1.
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Americans of the National Hockey League carried their new name onto the ice at Madison Square Garden for the first time last night, but the words didn't fool anybody except the man on the business end of the loud speaker.

The home team was the same old outfit to the Chicago Black Hawks and 11,470 customers, although the public address system sometimes referred to the players as "New York" Americans from force of habit.

Chicago sped from behind in the second period, grabbed the lead, and protected it throughout the last 20 minutes for a 2-1 victory that boosted the Black Hawks into the league lead.

Leafs Win

At the same time, the Toronto Maple Leafs turned back the Montreal Canadiens, 4 to 2, at Toronto for their second victory in three starts.

The Black Hawks hiked their point total to five for their three games this season and moved into first place ahead of the idle New York Rangers, who slipped into a second place tie with the Maple Leafs.

Rookie Harry Watson put the Americans out in front early in the second period by scoring neatly on a pass from Field, who later left the game because of injury. But Chicago's veterans went to work and took command with two fast scoring plays.

Bill Thoms scored first for Chicago on a play with Cully Dahlstrom and Doug Bentley while Brooklyn had a player in the penalty box. Then Mush March added the clincher, with the assistance of Bentley and Thoms.

Dave (Sweeney) Schriner led the Maple Leafs to victory, although he played with a broken toe. Schriner, who was injured in the opening game two weeks ago, bagged two of the Toronto goals.

Two for Terry

Terry Reardon, loaned to Montreal by Boston after some passport difficulties, kept the Canadiens in the game, bringing them from behind to tie the score twice. But he couldn't push them into the lead.

Reardon matched Schriner's first period tally and duplicated a goal by Lorne Carr early in the second stanza. But Gordon Drillon put Toronto ahead to stay midway in the second period and Schriner closed the scoring two minutes before the game's end.

Six teams go into action tomorrow night. The New York Rangers make their first home appearance against the defending champion Boston Bruins. The Americans move into Montreal and the Detroit Red Wings invade Toronto.

And Talking of . . . World Sport

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Shape of Things to Come

LONDON—I had dinner the other evening with E. J. Holt, well-known in world sport as the Honorary Secretary of the English Amateur Athletic Association and as a British delegate to the executive of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. And we discussed the shape of things to come in athletics after the war.

As he is the key official in British track and field administration and as he was not speaking for publication, it is seemly to keep his views off the record just at this time. But there is no harm in offering mine today and in saying that Holt and I are in no marked disagreement.

Well, as a close observer of top-class sport of many kinds in many countries during many years, I think that the breakup of international competition through the war was just about the best thing that could have happened. For in certain respects international amateur sport, as I saw it, was heading in the wrong direction. To be quite frank, it was losing its integrity. Notably at the Olympic Games, which constitute the apotheosis of amateur competition. So professionalized had become the mental attitude of certain competitors and officials that it began, indeed, to appear only a matter of time before the acceptance of open professionalism at these festivals would be healthier than the stretching of that elastic term, amateurism, to cover a multitude of deviations from its original meaning.

Case of Compromise

To the British and the Americans sitting on the international councils responsible for Olympic rules and regulations this state of affairs was deplored. But the snowball was growing as it rolled and nobody could see how to stop it without a breach that would wreck the international friendship which the Games were supposed to foster. It was a case of compromise all the time between those cherishing the ideal of sport for sport's sake, and those who took what they called a more realistic view.

The latter felt, for example, that the sanctioning of "broken-time" payments (financial compensation for earnings lost through participation in big-time sport) was a logical development and they obviously saw little harm in exploiting sport also for its propaganda value in serving nationalistic ends.

The classic example of such exploitation was the Olympic festival organized by the Germans in 1936. The Nazis used the Olympics for party purposes as nobody ever did before, to impress both their own countrymen and the visitors from abroad. They did it brilliantly, with the aid of theater-craft, efficient organization and a magnificent team that swung into action with intense national fervor and had been trained, with almost the rigid discipline of a panzer division. It was so successful against opposition prepared on less thorough-going lines that one of the outstanding recollections of any participant, official or spectator, was of standing up again and again while the band played "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the Horst Wessel song to celebrate a Nazi victory. Nobody grudged the individual athletes of Germany the successes they gained by great athletic merit. But some people—myself among them — were decidedly concerned by the thought that the only way to compete successfully with such methods was to adopt them, which the Japanese made it quite obvious they proposed to do when they were alloted the Games of 1940, subsequently diverted to Finland owing to the Japanese being at war with China and after that canceled because war had broken out in Europe.

We felt that the ever-growing Games were changing their character for the worse all the time. So strongly did some of us feel that in Britain there was often talk of the desirability of leaving them alone in future, of being content to take part in the Empire Games, to have matches with the United States, and to confine continental activities to contacts with those countries still sharing the British-American outlook on sport.

It was, however, only talk. Because the Olympics have a great appeal to the individual athlete and they were supposed to stand for something they could not possibly stand for if the English-speaking participants quit. In the plainest terms, they were seen as a grand idea gone wrong. And how to put them right again was a matter rendered progressively difficult by the growing voice in international administration of people with what may be termed the Axis angle on such subjects. Also it was particularly easy for the British to be misunderstood, since it was so simple for detractors to say they were chagrined at no longer holding the position of pre-eminence they enjoyed before the sports they developed conquered the world.

Today the war has done the most difficult part of the English-speakings' job for them. It has checked international sport in full stride and promised the opportunity for a re-start afterwards on lines leading to a worthier goal.

Up to British and Americans

In my view it is up to the British and the Americans to see that they make the best use of that opportunity when the time comes for re-establishing top-grade international competition after hostilities have ceased. Starting from zero they may be able to lay foundations strong enough to take the strain imposed by modern conditions on principles established when international sport was relatively a small thing. Victory for the Allies will put them in a position of initial authority for this purpose. They may be able to approach anew the vexed and complex problems of amateurism, to make such wise distinction as may be necessary between the paid and unpaid sports folk and to see that the honest position of neither is compromised by doubtful goings-on along the border line between them. To do this they must themselves put sport into proper perspective and keep it there. They must set their own house in order so that their arguments may carry the full weight of sincerity. International sport is potentially an important factor in the development of international understanding. But only provided that it is not used to over-heat international rivalry and that it is not blown up too much with tinsel and pageantry, with martial music and heel-clicking. Sport for sport's sake is a simple proposition. It is something different from sport for a livelihood, though sport is for many a fine and respectworthy livelihood. It is something even more different from sport for propaganda's sake. Maybe the old definitions need re-phrasing—some of them at any rate—to provide a sound basis of the post-war reconstruction in which, to quote my old friend Holt just once "the British Empire and America will share a big responsibility."

Ulines Now Lions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Washington's puck-chasers in the American Hockey League began their career as the Ulines—but they're just the Lions now.

Hockey fans in other cities professed to be puzzled by the original name. "What is a Uline?" they asked each other.

The answer, as most Washingtonians know, is Michael J. Uline, Capital ice-man turned sports impressario. Uline good-naturedly bowed to popular demand and changed the name of his aggregation.

Olympics Face Sea Gulls In Opening League Games

Stimulated by their excellent showing against the Boston Bruins last Tuesday night, in which game they trailed by only one goal, the Boston Olympics face off against Atlantic City at the Garden tonight in the inaugural Eastern Amateur League affair for both teams.

This game, first of a two-game series which finds the Sea Gulls staying over for another engagement Saturday evening at the same rink, starts the Olympics off into their second season of play in the rugged Eastern League. Last year they finished fifth in the six-league circuit. This year, with the addition of Johnstown, seven teams comprise the loop, with the others being New York, Baltimore, River Vale, and Washington.

Standbys Missing

Although many former Olympic standbys are no longer with the team—notably Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, Junie Allen, and Bob Jeremiah—the Boston outfit will not differ too materially from the club that wound up last winter's campaign. Of the five Canadians who were trying out for the team in pre-season practice, only four are due to see action this week end, while many other hopefuls who reported several weeks ago fail to usurp the regulars.

According to Coach Hago Harrington's plans, formulated after last night's final practice session at the Arena, two of the Canadians will be in the starting line-up—Clare Martin teaming with the veteran, Ty Andersen, at defense, and Lloyd Gronsdal working on the first line with the flashy Fishy Dumond and Ray Chaisson. Vic Polich completes the starting line-up in the net.

Fitzie to Play

The other two Canadians, Jack McGill and Jake Wade will work on a line with Newton's Johnny Fitzgerald, the assistant golf pro who caught Cooney Weiland's eye at Hershey this fall. The Olympics third line will find three American boys working together — Eddie Barry, Danny Sullivan, and Gerry Desrosiers—while the alternate defense will be the mammoth pair of Al Yourkewicz and Al Baranowski. Cy Beigler of Regina, Sask., and Perly Grout of Waltham, Mass., will sit out at least tonight's game.

The Olympics have quite a score to settle with the Atlantic City team, for the Sea Gulls beat the local skaters in nine out of 13 games last winter. But the 'Pics will get small satisfaction out of beating this season's Bert Corbeau edition as far as making up for last year is concerned, for the Sea Gulls will present a radically changed team.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Atlantic City
Dumond, lw		rw, Wheeler
Chaisson, c		c, Burlington
Gronsdal, rw		lw, White
Andersen, ld		rd, Dixon
Martin, rd		ld, Stover
Polich, g		g, Redmond

Boston Spares, McGill, Wade, Fitzgerald, Barry, Sullivan, Desrosiers, Baranowski, Yourkewicz.

Atlantic City Spares: Cheetham, Bowman, Kitts, Speck, McDonald, Horeck, Zippel, Cunningham, Kirby.

Referee: Gallagher.
Linesman: Cleary.
Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Sea Gulls Gone

Besides losing five players to the professional ranks, Coach Corbeau also saw such stars as Alfie Webster, goalie Lyle Porter, Leo Richard and Jimmy Russell have trouble with the passport regulations, with the result that the only holdover on the Sea Gulls are two defensemen, Stu Cheetham and Nels Dixon.

Corbeau has had to build his team over again from the net out, and he started with young Eddie Redmond between the posts. The team is a young one in age, but in ability it is far from young. Corbeau forewarns the Olympics to watch particularly the work of Tommy Tucker Burlington, who singlehandedly defeated the strong Hollinger Miners in an exhibition game one evening. Tommy got four unassisted goals.

Two Weeks' Training

The Sea Gulls spent two weeks in training at Timmons, Ont., a gold mining center. They broke camp last Monday and headed for the United States with a couple of exhibition games scheduled on the way.

Both tonight's and tomorrow night's face-offs will be at 8:30 p. m. Referee in both games will be Herb Gallagher, while the linesman will be Bill Cleary. The Eastern League this winter will stick to the two-official system, instead of the new three-official one just adopted by the National Hockey League.

Horton Smith, Tommy Armour Tie With 70s

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—Horton Smith of Pinehurst and Tommy Armour of Chicago tied yesterday in the first round of the 36-hole mid-south open tournament with two-under-par 70s over Pinehurst's No. 2 course.

Armour had 34-36—70; Smith 36-34—70.

Armour three-putted the home green and lost an opportunity to lead the field. It was the only hole on which he went over par. He holed birdies on the long fourth, fifth and tenth holes.

Smith matched par on the first nine holes and beat the standard figure two strokes on the home nine with four birdies and two holes where he went over. At the 14th hole he was in the woods off the tee.

North Carolina pros occupied the next three spots. Johnny Bulla of Greensboro was in third position with 71 but wasn't feeling so well as the wind-up because he took a bogie four at the 17th and a bogie five at the 18th. Clayton Heafner of Linville and Henry Poe, a Durham boy registered from the Reading (Pa.) Country Club, were tied at 72.

Gene Sarazen, who in the pro-amateur preliminary, scored a great 65 on the No. 1 course, required a 78 yesterday and worked hard to keep from going over 80.

Leading the amateurs were Jimmy Hunter of North Adams, Mass., and Wes Ferrell, ex-big league pitcher. They had 79s.

Six players were bracketed at 73. These were Errie Ball of Charlottesville, Va., Jim Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., Terl Johnson of Norristown, Pa., and Charlie Farlow of Burlington, N. C.

Bunched at 74 were Ellis Maples of Plymouth, Felix Sarafin of Scranton, Pa., Willie Goggin of Purchase, N. Y., and Alex Smith of Martinsville, Va.

No Post-Season Football Game For Midshipmen

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Rear-Admiral Russell Willson, Naval Academy Superintendent, says that due to the academy's stepped-up schedule it "will not consider any post-season football game" for its once-beaten, once tied eleven.

Recently, Navy turned down an invitation to participate in a post-season contest with a West coast service team. Then Senator Connally (D) of Texas, suggested that a Cotton Bowl game at Dallas, Texas, be arranged between Navy and either the University of Texas or Texas A. and M.

Admiral Willson said: "Due to the graduation of the first (senior) class in December, and the heavy schedule of the other Midshipmen involved in the three-year course, the Naval Academy will not consider any post-season football game."

In four games Jimmy Richardson of Marquette completed 34 of 47 passes for 320 yards and six touchdowns. Not a one was intercepted.

P. G. A. Boosts Prize Money To $14,200

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association yesterday increased the prize money in its annual championship from $6,000 to $14,200, making it the world's richest event—both for match and medal play.

First-place money was boosted from $1,100 to $5,000.

Second-place finishers will collect $2,000 instead of $600. Semi-final losers will get $1,000 each, quarter-final losers $500 each, second-round losers $200 each, and first-round losers $100 each. In the past, all contestants received mileage. In the future, only those failing to qualify for match will be paid mileage.

The delegates also cut the qualifying list from 64 to 32 places. In addition, all match play will be at 36 holes instead of 18 and 36. Two rounds of 18 holes the first two days will be the qualifying setup.

The delegates named Jimmy Hines of Lakeville, N. Y., tournament chairman. Hines, former Ryder Cup star, will make the winter tour, as will Ed Dudley, golf stylist who was elevated to the presidency Wednesday.

The winter tour—as will most tournament activity—will be directed again by Fred Corcoran, tournament bureau manager, who yesterday signed his new three-year contract.

With little discussion, the delegates approved a 5 per cent tax to be levied against all tournament purses to take care of bureau expenses.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Nov. 13

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago 2, Brooklyn 1.
Tortonto 4, Montreal 2.

American League

New Haven 2, Washington 0.
Providence 7, Buffalo 4.

American Association

Tulsa 4, Kansas City 1.
St. Louis 1, St. Paul 0.

Tonight's Schedule

Fort Worth at Dallas.

Army-Navy Game a Sellout

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Army and Navy athletic associations, in a joint statement, announced that the Army-Navy football game to be played in Philadelphia Nov. 29 is a sellout.

Penn State has never had a Negro player on the varsity. But 1942 is another year and the Alston brothers, freshman sensations, are regarded as certainties.

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Delicious Doughnuts
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Have you made your reservations for Thanksgiving at FieldStones?
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Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
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ROSOFF'S
Old-Fashioned New England Thanksgiving Day
TURKEY DINNER
12-8 P. M.
with all the fixings
$1.40
Children 80c
97 Summer St.

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Country Style
RESTAURANT
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

BROCKTON, MASS.

THE BRYANT HOTEL
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Nov. 20, 1-6:30 $1.50
33 W. Elm St., Brockton, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Old-Fashioned
Thanksgiving Dinner $1.75
From 1 to 3 P. M.
LE PETIT GOURMET
TRO. 4434 19 GARDEN STREET

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at Concord Center, Mass.
THANKSGIVING DINNER
with all the fixin's served
Nov. 20 from Noon to 8 P. M.
$2.50 per person
For Reservations Call
T. L. Sanborn, Landlord
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Where?
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Everything cooked from Grandmother's recipes. Everything to your taste. Food to give thanks for.

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FOR THANKSGIVING
Mince, Squash Pies 30c, 45c, 45c. Special Thanksgiving Layer Cake 50c. Salted Nuts—Cashews, Pecans, Castanas, Peanuts—49c, 69c, 89c. Special Thanksgiving box of candy with peanut brittle, caramels, almond crunch, chocolates.
35 Main St. LEONARD'S Taunton, Mass.
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New Violinist—Screen News—Art Exhibitions—Radio Prospects

Miss Travers Makes Her Local Debut

By Winthrop P. Tryon

On a violin of contralto-like quality Patricia Travers, with Bernard Frank assisting as pianist, performed in Jordan Hall last evening, presenting the Pugnani-Kreisler Prelude and Allegro, the Brahms Sonata in D minor, and the Glazounoff Concerto in A minor. More interesting to record, she played on this deep-sounding violin of hers the Bach Chaconne; more interesting, that is to say, because in the case of the Chaconne the piano takes no part and the music has to find its harmonic foundation in the violin's low notes. Occasionally an instrument emerges from the mass which fairly gainsays the dictum that the violin's voice is soprano, and here was one.

The Chaconne often seems, as it sounds on a light-toned fiddle, like something hung up and suspended, like something unsupported from below. It is all top and no sort of firm understructure. Of course, this amounts to pure illusion; but many acoustic effects are that way. The bell in the tower produces the impression of an octave lower than actuality. A tenor or a bass singing with a piano gives the effect of an octave higher. Miss Travers' violin in the Chaconne could almost have been imagined a violoncello.

The unusual instrument served her well not only in the Bach piece, but also in the Brahms sonata and the Glazounoff concerto; for it never got overpowered by the piano. It came in a little less suitably on the Pugnani-Kreisler study, which wants clear, ethereal high notes in certain of its passages, and the instrument here used showed signs of balkiness and unmanageability in its upper ranges.

It is off the track, perhaps, to discuss a violin when the subject up for remark is a violinist. Then, too, the whole matter of tone may have lain in the interpretive designs of the player and not at all in the devices and handiwork of some craftsman of an earlier or a later day. But suffice it to observe that Miss Travers swung her program in a masterful way and put on a highly worthy recital.

Arthur Lake, Larry Simms, and Penny Singleton

In "Blondie Goes to College," latest installment in the "Blondie" series

'Ladies in Retirement'

In its own area, the Columbia adaptation of Reginald Donham's and Edward Percy's stage thriller, "Ladies in Retirement," now at the State and Orpheum, is undoubtedly effective. David Hall's production design affords innumerable shots of lowering clouds, rising mists, and marshlands. These and much of the action have been photographed for sensational effects by George Barnes.

Charles Vidor's direction produces an atmosphere of gloom, a foreboding of dire things to come. And Ida Lupino's intense performance as the unhappy Ellen Creeds, who murders her benefactor to give her two deranged sisters a home, conforms to Mr. Vidor's interpretation.

* * *

The trouble is that Mr. Vidor has lost the smashing effect which made the play so successful. He approaches the film as a sort of psychological horror play, whereas the stage play was interpreted in terms of character. There was a deep friendship between Ellen Creed and Leonora Fiske. There was a desperate sense of responsibility on the part of Ellen towards her two demented sisters, Emily and Louisa. When Flora Robson's Ellen Creed left Estuary House to give herself up to the police, there was an accompanying sense of release. There is no such sense in the film when Miss Lupino's Ellen loses herself in the mist as she, too, goes to give herself up.

Only an expansive performance can give the part of Ellen the credibility it requires. Miss Lupino has not yet acquired that expansiveness, or, if she has, Mr. Vidor has not brought it out. Isobel Elsom plays Eleonora with gaiety, richness and clarity. Louis Hayward plays Albert with the requisite insolence and callousness, but without enough brash charm. Elsa Lanchester captures the puzzled morality, the wistful thought process of Emily, and Edith Barrett plays Lousia with a design of derangement which, though believable, has little of the poignancy which is in the role. Evelyn is excellent as the callow, pitiful little maid. Emma Dunn plays the nun with serenity.

* * *

"The Feminine Touch," the companion feature, is a film comedy which makes fun of a serious young professor who believes that jealousy is barbaric and that one does not necessarily prove how much of a man he is by socking another man on the jaw. Considering that the picture mocks honesty, intelligence, and decency, it is perhaps not surprising that the hero finally succumbs to his wife's propaganda for domestic mistrust. Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche, Kay Francis, and Van Heflin are the principals.

Popularity Of 'Blondie' Seen Growing

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Pulling abreast of the Andy Hardy pictures in popularity is a series which had its origin in a comic strip but has long since established itself, both in the films and on the radio, as a vehicle for Penny Singleton. This is the "Blondie" series, now in its fourth year and in process of developing its twelfth picture.

The studio itself didn't realize what it had in these films—or in Miss Singleton—until a considerable period after it began making them. They were started in a day when to make a series was the accepted thing. Other series began to fade out, but the "Blondie" pictures, like the Hardy films, went right on.

* * *

No one knew quite why until Miss Singleton went on a personal appearance tour recently to Kansas City, and it was discovered that Blondie was a person the American public had some inclination to make its own. To the amazement of Miss Singleton and her studio, the Kansas City Star carried stories about her for four days running on its front page; the city stopped work to welcome her; and people flocked to her hotel to see if she was really like the Blondie they heard over the radio and knew in the films.

In the "Blondie" pictures, the stories rescive themselves around Blondie, her husband, Dagwood (played by Arthur Lake), and their child, Baby Dumpling. Dagwood usually manages to get himself into a scrape from which Blondie's forthrightness and good sense extricate him, but this isn't the formula always used. The producers let the stories run wherever they think the audience will follow. In the present number, Blondie, now a mother for some years, returns to college.

* * *

Miss Singleton's studio is not one to overlook possibilities, so it has recently used Miss Singleton in a somewhat costlier picture—a burlesque on current Westerns—called "Go West Young Lady." But Miss Singleton isn't one to desert the "Blondies" on that account, and maintains stoutly that she will continue to make them—no matter what else she does.

She came to Hollywood as Dorothy McNulty, from the Broadway musical stage, back in 1936. She was brunette then, and Metro and Warner Brothers cast her in minor roles in two or three pictures. She tested for the "Blondie" pictures as a brunette, and someone else got the part. But this wasn't for long. The other girl wasn't able to go on with them, and Miss Singleton took over.

From one end of the land to the other, her fan mail indicates, she has become a great favorite with the very young people—in the small towns and second-run theaters, at the Saturday matinees for the children, and in millions of homes where her radio programs are heard just before bedtime.

She has a five-year-old daughter (she is married to Robert Sparks, a Columbia producer); she runs a dress shop and a chicken ranch when she isn't busy with her pictures or radio program; and just to be sure she has no idle moment, she is studying singing.

Sergei Rachmaninoff

To be heard in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

On the Stage

"The Desert Song," operetta with a score by Sigmund Romberg, will be presented at the Boston Opera House by the Messrs. Shubert on Monday, Nov. 24, as another in their current series of revivals. Edward Roecker, a young tenor from Camden, N. J., will make his first appearance in Boston in the role of the Red Shadow. Others in the cast will be Murry White, Florence Wyman, and Danny Webb.

* * *

Three extra days have been added to the engagement of "Sons o' Fun" at the Shubert, carrying the run in Boston up to Wednesday, Nov. 26. Seats for the extra four performances, three evening and one matinee, go on sale Monday.

Rachmaninoff Program

At his recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon Serge Rachmaninoff will play Mozart's Variations in A major, Beethoven's Sonata op. 111, Schumann's Novelette in F sharp minor, Bach's Partita in E major for violin alone, and a group of songs arranged for piano.

Defauw Symphony Guest For Next Concerts

Desiré Defauw, a Belgian conductor, will direct the next pair of Boston Symphony concerts in Symphony Hall. These will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 28, and Saturday evening, Nov. 29, following the Orchestra's first trip to New York, which will occupy the week to come.

The first two numbers upon Mr. Defauw's anounced program are new to the Boston Symphony repertory. They are Respighi's Suite for Small Orchestra, "The Birds," and the Adagio for String Orchestra by Guillaume Lekeu, the Belgian composer. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Paul Dukas and the Symphony in D minor of César Franck will complete the program.

Aquarelles By Homer At Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The water color gallery—Fenway side—of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is hung with a generous assortment of water colors by Winslow Homer.

There is no longer an element of surprise or discovery in the pictures by this eminent New Englander. If he was neglected by one generation he has been duly esteemed by another. Today Winslow Homer sits firmly in his niche, along with a handful of other Americans who were hardy and unafraid. They found the way to expression without leaning heavily upon foreign guidance. They found something in the American scene and in the American people which translated forcefully into the language of paint. Thomas Eakins' pictures stressed human experience, Winslow Homer set human begins up against the beauty and challenge and mystery of nature.

* * *

To an art critic, the chronological study of Homer is revealing. His earliest work was primarily graphic. He made illustrations which interpreted American life during the period of the Civil War. The early water colors take their cue from the drawings. They are descriptive, meant to record episodes and depict people so that the moment may be "read." But Homer underwent an evolutionary change, emerging from his functional obligations as illustrator, and gradually expressing the landscape as he saw it. With the years the Homer pictures take on depth, intensity, breadth, and dramatic vigor. They become succinct in statement, cogent in communicating capacity. The illustrator became the artist.

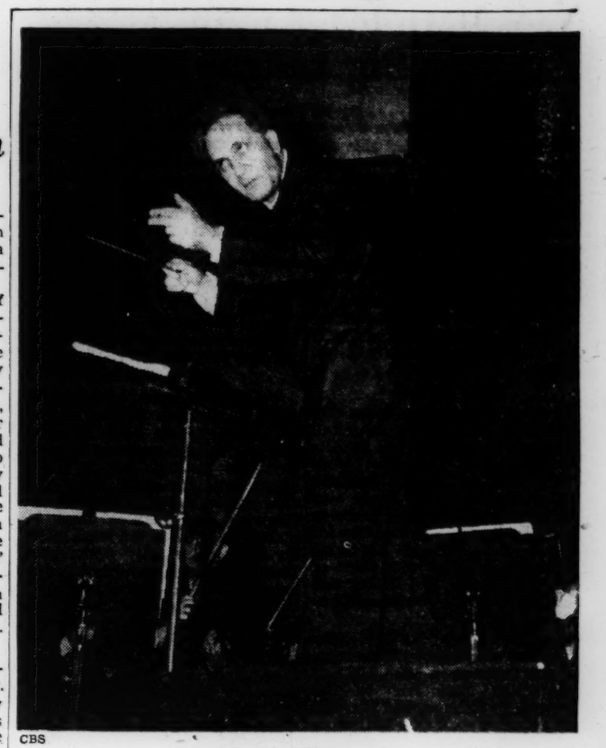
* * *

The Homer water colors at the Museum, modest as they appear in subject, remote in a sense from the core of American life, add up to something strong and penetrating. Homer discovered the sea through long observation of the temperamental waters of the Maine coast. He became interested in the evasive qualities of atmosphere. He went in pursuit of those factors which heighten realism and bring nature closer. Winslow Homer could not help acknowledging some influences then current, the influence of the realists, such as Manet and Courbet. He painted with the full brush, with the broad stroke. He portrayed the outdoors as it is experienced on immediate impact, and not as it is pondered in the seclusion of the studio. To this end his abbreviated method was effective, his capacity to relate great masses, revealing contrasts, solid forms, was telling.

In the museum exhibition are water colors of "Jumping Trout," scenes of Tynemouth, views of the Adirondacks, marines, hunting subjects. It is a joy to see many Homers, especially such choice specimens.

'The Messiah'

The Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, will give its annual performance of "The Messiah" on Sunday evening, Dec. 14. The soloists will be Lucia Graeser, Georgia Graves, Eugene Conley, and Frederic Jenks. This is the one hundred and twenty-fourth year in which the society has presented the oratorio.



CBS

Bruno Walter

To conduct the second of two concerts with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sunday, CBS-WEEI, at 3 p. m.

Air-Raid Program Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air-raid protection for America is to be dramatized in an "Eyes for America" program tonight on WBZ at 8:30 as part of the observation for National Civilian Defense Week.

For the first time in its career "Information Please" becomes a trans-Atlantic quiz, over WNAC at 8:30 p. m. Seated in a London studio Leslie Howard and John Gunther will be part of the regular panel of four, with Franklin P. Adams and John Kieran in Radio City. Mr. Howard and Mr. Gunther will indicate by bell and buzzer signals when they want to answer a question.

Gregory Ratoff, heavily accented Russian actor-director, will attempt to teach English to the Al Pearce cast, CBS-WEEI, 7:30; Lana Turner is to play the film role of Jean Arthur in an air version of "The Devil and Miss Jones," CBS-WEEI, 9; Charles Laughton is to repeat his now famous reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, WAAB, 9:30; Alice Faye and Phil Regan are to co-star in "Week End in Havana," a film air adaptation, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Saturday

Special Feature

NBC is to celebrate its fifteenth anniversary and dedicate its new Copper and Silver theater studios with an extensive program; NBC-Blue and Red, WBZ and WNAC, 11:15.

Music

Alan Shulman's Piece for String Orchestra and Dai-keong Lee's Introduction and Allegro are to be played by Howard Barlow and Columbia Concert Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

John Brownlee, Australian baritone, to co-star with Marion Claire in our version of "The Desert Song"; Chicago Theater of Air; MBS-WAAB, 9.

Speakers

A financial columnist, labor leader, tax expert, and a Congressman are to discuss the problem of checking the high cost of living in "People's Platform"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Paul V. McNutt, on "Enlightened Morale"; "Public Affairs"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Drama

Bruce Cabot and Julie Haydon of the screen to co-star in romantic story, "Lincoln Highway"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Sunday

Defense Features

Annual Red Cross Roll Call to offer original dramatization with music, "Narrative in Red and White," with Paul Muni, narrator, Raymond Massey, Judith Anderson, Conrad Thibault, and NBC Symphony Orchestra and chorus; NBC-Red and Blue, WBZ and WNAC, CBS-WEEI, MBS-WAAB, 1:30.

"Keep 'Em Rolling," OEM program, to feature a quiz of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt by Clifton Fadiman; also Maxine Sullivan, popular singer; and Fredric March and Florence Eldridge in adaptation of "The American Way"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Forums

"Invitation to Learning" discussion on literature returning; Cervantes' "Don Quixote" to be considered at premiere, with John Peale Bishop as special guest; CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

"Philippines: Asset or Liability?" to be discussed by Round-Table panel, including Clare Booth, playwright; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Drama

NBC's "Great Plays" season to start again with Ibsen's "A Doll's House," with Ruth Gordon; NBC-Blue-WEZ, 3.

Helen Hayes to play Sinclair Lewis' "Arrowsmith"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Music

Yella Pessl, harpsichordist, to play Andante and Rondo al Ungherese from Haydn's Concerto in D major, with Music Hall Orchestra; Jan Peerce to sing songs by Respighi, Fauré, Quilter, and Debussy; Erno Rapee to conduct Respighi's Antique Dance and Air for Lute; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Artur Schnabel, pianist, to be soloist in Mozart's Concerto in E flat major (K. 482) with Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter; also Haydn's Symphony in B flat major, No. 12, and Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Eleazar de Carvalho to conduct symphony orchestra in Brazilian music; "Musical Brazil"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Kenny Baker to sing d'Hardelot's "Because" and "I Married an Angel" in a medley of Rodgers and Hart music; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Kenneth Neate, New York tenor, to sing "Cielo e mar" from "La Gioconda," Clifford Harvuot, Norwood, Ohio, baritone, to sing the Prologue from "Paglicacci" in Metropolitan Auditions; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Stanley Holloway, screen player, to repeat sound track of Sir Stork which he made in Disney "Dumbo"; Family Hour; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, to make second appearance in Sunday Evening Hour singing the "Courtiers, Vile Race" aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto," and "Evening Star," from Wagner's "Tannhäuser"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Monday

Drama

Errol Flynn to play the role of Gen. George A. Custer; Cavalcade; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Ruth Chatterton to play lead in story, "Remember the Living," in "Sky Over Britain"; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland to co-star in air adaptation of "Merton of the Movies"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Orson Welles to present Lucille Fletcher's story, "The Hitch Hiker"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's new musical hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40

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Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs., except Mon. Next Matinee Sat. 2:40.
501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evs. at 8:40
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"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece," ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience,"
J. Donald Wilson, The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mail orders promptly filled.
Mats. Sat. and Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 20)

"ROUSING DRAMA—BRILLIANTLY ACTED."
—*Brooks Atkinson, Times*
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOM'W & THURS., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—*Walter Winchell*
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g Day
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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CARMEN MIRANDA · CESAR ROMERO · ALICE FAYE · JOHN PAYNE
Week-End in Havana
In TECHNICOLOR!
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A Warner Bros. Picture
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1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved, Circle 6-4600

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PLAZA 58th ST. at MADISON AVE.
IRENE DUNNE ★ ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Unfinished Business
At 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50 P.M.

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United Artists RIVOLI B'way at 49th
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Mat. 75c to $2.20. Eve. $1.10 to $2.75.
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DEANNA DURBIN
CHARLES LAUGHTON
"It Started with Eve"
Co-Feature
"MAN AT LARGE"
With MARJORIE WEAVER

STATE Formerly **ORPHEUM**
30c. 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche, Kay Francis
"THE FEMININE TOUCH"
Plus "LADIES IN RETIREMENT"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne, Cesar Romero
"WEEK-END IN HAVANA"
Plus "GREAT GUNS"

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Stage and Screen
XAVIER CUGAT and his Orchestra
Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day
Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore

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MALDEN SQUARE **GRANADA** MALDEN 7654
Nov. 14—Nov. 20. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"A YANK IN THE R. A. F."
with Tyrone Power and Betty Grable
"Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," with Warren William

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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SPECIAL BEN. PERF. Sunday night for Soldiers and Sailors' Club of Boston
MATINEE TOM'W AT 2:30
THE OLDEST-ENGLISH OPERA CO.
THE GONDOLIERS
HEAR THE THRILLING CHORUSES OF THE GONDOLIERS
EVES. (Incl. Sun.) $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c
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"TRIAL BY JURY" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"
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TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
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SHUBERT • Tonight, 8:25 Mat. TOM'W
Seats Now for 3rd Week!
Come Early! Fun Starts at 8 P. M.
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
Evs. (Except Sat.) $3.30-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.75-55c; Sat. Nights, Fri. Eve., Nov. 21, 3.85-55c

COLONIAL, Tonight 8:30—Mat. Tom'w, 2:30
No Performance Wednesday Evening
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
MATS. NEXT WK. THURS. & SAT.
Evgs. $3.30-$1.10. All Mats., $2.75-$1.10.

OPERA HOUSE • TONIGHT, 8:30
SEATS ALSO AT MASTBAUM—MAT. TOM'W
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
"MY MARYLAND"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL
A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN OPERETTA HIT!
Evgs.: $2.20-55c; Wed. Mat., $1.10-55c; Sat. Mat., 55c-$1.65. (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR LAST 3 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
"A HIT—A VERY PALPABLE HIT!" Run, don't walk, and see "Junior Miss."—Elinor Hughes, HERALD
Evgs., 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"My Maryland," presented by the Messrs. Shubert, with Will Geer. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Gondoliers," another Gilbert and Sullivan revival presented by the Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Junior Miss," presented by Max Gordon. New comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Philip Ober, Barbara Robbins, Alexander Kirkland, Francesca Bruning, Patricia Peardon, Lenore Lonergan, Matt Briggs, Paula Laurence, and Joan Newton. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"At Your Service," by Frank Rossi. Presented by the Authors' Group. 8:30.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Program of compositions in dance form by Angna Enters. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Program of compositions in dance form by Angna Enters. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carole Bruce. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 3:45, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"They Met in Argentina," James Ellison and Maureen O'Hara. 2:25, 5:25, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 3:20, 7:05, 9:45. Xavier Cougat and his band. 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

Modern—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 6:50, 10. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche and Kay Francis. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40.

Paramount—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Three Girls About Town," Janet Blair, Robert Benchley. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:20. Stage show, 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please, Guest Jan Struther." "Ghost Treasure." "Travel—Buenos Aires." "Hobbies." "Water Bugs." "How to Train Your Dog." "Abbott and Costello." "Ted Fio Rito and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10.

Telepix—
"Gallup Poll." "Dog Obedience." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Unusual Hobbies." "Vancouver Island." "Miniature Musical." Color cartoons and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Target for Tonight," 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 5:40, 8:35. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Eleanor Powell. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Her Enlisted Man," Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young. "Palooka," Stuart Erwin and Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "Under Age," Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Officer and the Lady," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon and Anita Louise. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Carol Bruce. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:45, 6:45, 9:35. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2, 5:20, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 'Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "This Way, Please," 2 and 8.
University: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "March of Time," 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Free and Easy," 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter and Mary Carlisle. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Double Cross," Kane Richmond. 2 Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 3:03, 9:03. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: Cooking School. 1:30. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:30, 8:55. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 4:30, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:12, 7, 9:55. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:35, 8:18.
Park: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "This Way, Please," Betty Grable. 3:58, 10:13. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. "Desert Bandit," Don "Red" Barry. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "The Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 2:30, 8:15. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 4, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:45, 4:54, 8:01. "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:06, 6:14, 9:22.
Mystic: "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:55, 8. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 8:30. "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:05, 7, 9:58.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Penthouse Mystery," 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Reluctant Dragon," 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Nothing but the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 9:05. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs.
Strand: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Harmon of Michigan," A Louise and Tom Harmon.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Central: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts and Ted North. 2 and 8.
Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "For Beauty's Sake," 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Dangerous Game," 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. "Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Jungle Cavalcade," 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rosemary Lane. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Conrad Veidt. 2:09, 7:54. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 3:39, 9:24.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESL

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Urged to Adopt 'Decisive Action' to Meet Problems

Business and Industry

N. A. M. Holds Steel Needs Overestimated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charging that government officials have overestimated 1942 steel requirements in several instances, notably for export and railroad uses, the National Association of Manufacturers, in an extensive survey just issued, declares that the supply of steel next year will be adequate both for defense and restricted civilian needs.

The study, prepared by the statistical department of the N. A. M. for consideration by the forty-sixth annual Congress of American Industry early next month, asserts that the so-called OPM steel expansion program, calling for a further expansion of steel capacity from 89,000,000 tons, to be reached early in 1942, to 99,000,000 tons, "appears difficult to understand, as available data of overall steel requirements do not indicate a need for expansion on a large scale."

Balance Seen Adequate

Accepting the estimate of Donald Nelson, executive director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, that 35,000,000 net tons of steel will be needed for defense next year, the survey concluded that the balance of 54,000,000 tons of steel capacity will be adequate under the restricted civilians requirements for 1942.

The study points out that the defense requirements of 35,000,000 tons for 1942 estimated by Mr. Nelson on Oct. 14 represent an increase of about 11,000,000 tons over an Office of Production Management estimate made on April 29, based on estimates prepared by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

"In view of the rapidly changing defense situation," the study continues, "the October estimate of 35,000,000 tons for defense purposes in 1942 does not appear to be inordinately excessive. It presumably includes export needs and also certain indirect defense requirements, such as steel for machine tools.

"On the other hand, it might be questioned, as in the previous Office of Production Management estimates, whether overseas transportation difficulties have been adequately considered, and also whether the shortages in various alloying elements have been recognized.

"Despite this tremendous allocation of steel for defense in 1942, there will still remain a balance of 54,000,000 tons of capacity to satisfy indirect defense and civilian needs out of total steel-making capacity of 89,000,000 tons. This does not compare unfavorably with total domestic consumption of 52,300,000 tons of ingots in 1937 (out of total production of 56,600,000 tons in that year)."

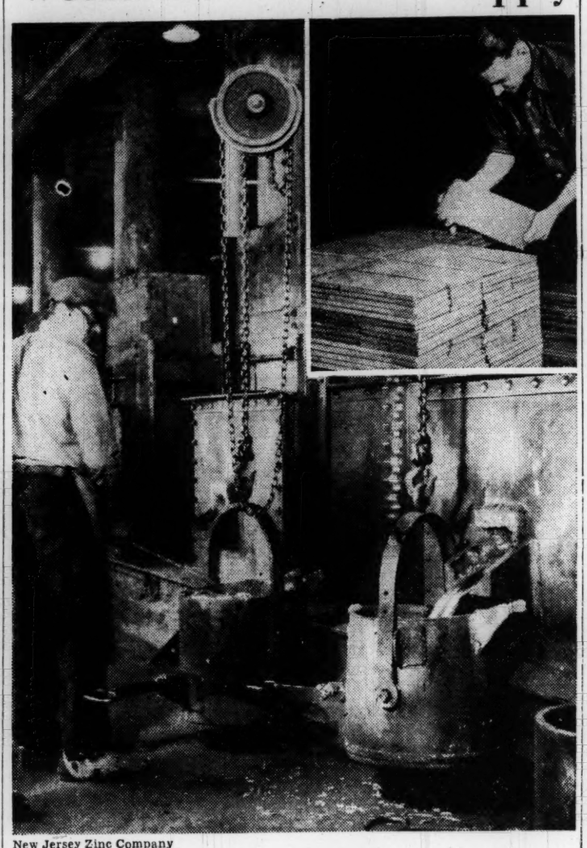
Civilian Estimate Cut

Previous estimates of civilian steel requirements in 1942 by the OPM had been based on a correlation between steel demand and national income, but on Sept. 30, 1941, the bureau of research and statistics of the OPM issued a new estimate taking into account "possible specific restrictions of consumer demand for steel products" as well as the "distortions which ensue in the nation's economic life during an 'all-out' defense effort."

Original estimates that 86,400,000 tons of steel would be required for civilian purposes in 1942 were therefore pared down in September to 63,500,000 tons.

A further reduction of 5,000,000 tons in the estimates, announced by Mr. Nelson in October, placed at 58,500,000 net tons the amount of steel ingots to be needed for civilian use next year, the study points out, adding that no details of additional restructions on civilian production had been revealed thus far.

Cut in So. American Shipping Would Hit Naval Zinc Supply



New Jersey Zinc Company

Lower: Last step in the production of metallic zinc by the vertical retort smelting process. Here the condensers are being tapped and the molten zinc will be poured from these ladles into slab molds for cooling. Inset: Boiler plate. The United States Navy and independent ship operators rely on zinc plates to retard the costly corrosion of boilers.

Last of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON — Battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, as these words are read, are patrolling the wastes of the Atlantic and the Pacific, defending freedom of the seas. Their propellers are made with zinc. The lining of ice boxes, the weatherstripping on houses, and the tops of kitchen tables—they, too, are made with zinc. In that contrast—defense vs. nondefense—lies the story of another shortage. Approximately, the situation looks something like this:

Supply	1941 (short tons)
New domestic production	720,000
Imports (Latin America)	200,000
Total	920,000
Demand	
Defense	340,000
Indicated unrestricted civilian	890,000
Total	1,230,000
Shortage	310,000

Since nearly 450,000 tons of concentrates are required for the 200,000 tons of imported zinc to be produced, any further inability to get ships to move the tonnage from South America would seriously reduce the estimated supply.

Estimated requirements for 1942 are for 1,465,000 short tons, and estimated supply 975,000 tons, representing a possible shortage of nearly 500,000 tons for that year.

Situation Serious

The situation is serious and here's the explanation:

National defense put demands on the domestic zinc industry in 1940. By late summer shortages were in sight, and during the last quarter of the year expansion of smelting capacity was being pushed vigorously.

By the early part of 1941, producers were prorating supplies to their customers.

On June 11, 1941, zinc was put under mandatory priority control, and this order, which involves the maintenance of a reserve pool of zinc, is still in effect. The pool constitutes a supply from which emergency allocations for defense purposes may be made.

Zinc die castings make possible low-cost production of metal parts in an almost infinite variety. They are widely used in the manufacture of tractors, tanks, and other Army mechanized equipment. Bombers, pursuit ships, and observation planes take on zinc die castings, and, of course, have greater need of them than have manufacturers of passenger automobiles and kitchen equipment.

Consider brass. It is 30 per cent zinc, and brass makes shell casings, rifle cartridges, and ammunition clips. Many domestic plumbing accessories, and a great variety of decorative objects—doorknobs, candlesticks, fire-irons—also are made of this copper-zinc alloy.

Protection From Rust

A thin coating of zinc applied to steel protects it from rust. This is the galvanizing process, ordinarily the major use of zinc, and 44 per cent of 1939 production was so used. Zinc protects tin roofing, milk cans, wire fencing, wash pails, and other innumerable articles of everyday use in the home and on the farm.

But military and marine demands for zinc constitute a growing proportion of this total. Thirty pounds of zinc goes into each 2½-ton Army truck. Every warship, every new freighter, needs zinc, and lots of it.

Just as zinc is a rust resistant, so is it a protection against other corrosive elements. It is essential, in heavy plate form, in the insides of the boilers to protect the steel from corrosive sea water.

In the military zone, there are few, if any, substitutes for zinc. The Battle of Britain demonstrated that the number of brass shells needed to wage a modern war at full speed was almost incalculably greater than the world's armament experts had ever estimated.

Even in normal times about 28 per cent of all zinc produced went into brass. And with the tremendous acceleration in the manufacture of munitions by the United States and the other democracies, a much greater proportion of zinc will have to be used in brass.

Over Third for Germany

Germany is pretty well fixed for zinc. When the German armies overran Poland, Belgium, France, and Norway, it meant that, with Germany's own production, more than one-third of the world's zinc supply was in Hitler's hands.

These five European countries produced 685,000 short tons of zinc in 1939, a total that was right up to our own figure for that year. Japan was responsible for another estimated 60,000 tons in the same year.

England used to go to these countries for zinc, and so, with their normal sources of supply closed to them, the English have had to turn elsewhere for the zinc to fabricate the brass for shells and machine gun ammunition.

Add to this the tremendously increased demand for military brass in the Western Hemisphere, and the impact of the defense program upon civilian uses of this vital metal becomes abundantly clear.

Too Much Time Seen Lost In Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — The United States should adopt a two-fold program of "decisive action" against stoppages in defense industries and elimination of every non-essential governmental expenditure, in the opinion of Percy H. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

"I do not know whether we are wasting money in defense expenditures, but I do know that we are wasting something infinitely more valuable in this emergency—time," Mr. Johnston said at the 173rd anniversary dinner of the Chamber at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. "The defense labor situation with all its ramifications, probably is the gravest internal problem we have to deal with today."

Referring to government spending, Mr. Johnston held that the public would more gladly economize to pay record-high taxes and show more enthusiasm about investing in bonds to help national defense if it knew the government also was making sacrifices by reducing non-defense, unessential spending to the lowest possible level.

Outlining the chamber's program for the present crisis, Mr. Johnston said it would work for national unity, prepare the people to face any sacrifice, help keep the wheels of essential industries turning in New York, fight proposed non-defense legislation which, by further hampering industry, would reduce the national income; work for greater harmony among labor, industry, and government; demand Government economy in all non-defense, unessential expenditures; advocate curtailment or abandonment until after the emergency of social experiments, guard against further encroachment of government into the field of private enterprise except temporarily for defense, and study ways and means of enabling industry to shift from wartime to a peace time basis with a minimum of reduction in employment and loss to national income.

Coincidentally, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, in a letter addressed to President Roosevelt and Congress, called for legislation to prevent work stoppage in defense industries by anti-strike legislation. Congress should protect those citizens who wish to work, irrespective of their affiliation or non-affiliation with a union, the association declared.

OPM to Determine If Rubber Is Being Divided Equitably

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Priorities Director, has ordered rubber processors to file distribution reports within 15 days to enable officials to determine whether rubber is being equitably divided among plants throughout the country.

If the distribution ratio, based on reports covering July, differed materially in subsequent months, the processors must submit additional reports showing the reasons.

"In any case in which it appears that such a change in a ratio was not justified or proper," Mr. Nelson's order said, "the Office of Production Management will take such action as it may deem appropriate."

The order applies only to processors operating plants in more than one community. OPM officials said the reports would permit closer scrutiny of rubber distribution by larger processors and would enable the OPM to determine if distribution has been so uneven that severe labor displacement has resulted in any community or that the manufacture of rubber products has been unnecessarily curtailed.

Western Union Net Equals $5.09 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Western Union Telegraph Co. reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $5,326,192, or $5.09 a share, compared with $2,218,836, or $2.12 a share, in the like 1940 period.

The report showed September quarter net profit of $1,890,293, or $1.81 a share, compared with $699,211, or 67 cents a share, in the like quarter of 1940.

Albert N. Williams, president of the company, suggested that the earnings indicated business activity was slightly retarded toward the end of the nine-months period, saying:

"While Western Union revenues are continuing to run somewhat ahead of a year ago, the rate of increase has slackened and the September revenues did not equal those of preceding months. In view of the material increase in the cost of doing business, this decline has important significance."

Briggs Mfg. Earns 32c

DETROIT (AP)—A net profit of $640,147.36, equivalent to 32 cents a share, was announced by the Briggs Manufacturing Co. and its domestic subsidiaries for the quarter ended Sept. 30. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 total net profit was $4,751,948.86 after the deduction of $2,445,484 for Federal taxes. This amounted to $2.16 per share, and compared with $4,286,222.43, after Federal tax deducations of $1,416,312.62 for the like 1940 period.

Paring Current Civilian Buying Power Held Best Inflation Bar

Second of a series of six or more articles on Federal policy as related to the subject of the national budget, taxes, and price control.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The relation of the budget to the cost of living is generally considered to be a rather simple one. It works through the "quantity theory of money." The theory is that if the Government finances something like the gargantuan "Victory Program" now planned, with deficits, it rapidly increases the "quantity of money" (including bank deposits) in circulation, and this rapidly increases the demand for things and pushes their prices up.

More simply stated, the theory is that with industry having reached capacity, the Government cannot put heavier and heavier demands on it without driving prices through the roof unless it first stops off a corresponding amount of civilian non-defense buying by taxes which take away the public's buying power.

However, this is considerably over-simplified. The story is not simply one of outgo, income, and deficit.

Holding Down Deposit Credits

If, for instance, the deficit is financed by sale of Government bonds to commercial banks, the effect is one thing. For the commercial banks pay for these bonds in effect by adding deposit credits to their books. (This is not true for individual banks but it works out this way in the aggregate.) The Treasury has the use of the added deposits. No civilian's bank balance is correspondingly decreased.

As the Treasury spends these deposits they are merely transferred by check to civilian accounts and become a further addition to civilian "spending power," which by the "quantity theory of money" is likely to appear as increased demand, and so to drive prices up, as soon as industrial output has reached capacity—which it has done in most lines.

This is not automatic, or inevitable. It is only probable. For ten years people have had more and more bank deposits to check against but the rate of checking ("deposit turnover") has been declining. Theoretically this might continue; with more money in banks people might still buy less. However, with everybody talking about "the brink of inflation," this isn't likely to happen. People begin "buying their heads off."

There is then only one thing to do. With both Government and civilian money coming faster and faster to market and bidding for a limited supply of goods and services, some of it must be dammed back. Since the emergency will brook no damming back of Government demand, the whole restraint of trade must fall upon civilian buying. Price ceilings may be the first step. But ultimately civilian buyers must be restrained by allocations or rations.

Offsets Civilian Buying

On the other hand, if the Government does its borrowing from non-bank sources, like individuals, life insurance companies, etc., the effect is quite different. Individual investors, buyers of defense bonds, insurance company purchasers of Government obligations or even corporations investing spare cash in tax anticipation warrants or other Government obligations, can pay for them only by checks which draw down their own bank balances and buying power to the same extent that the Treasury's bank balances and buying power is increased. Thus there is no net increase in the combined buying power of the Treasury and civilians. So there is no increased bidding for goods and services, and so no danger of runaway prices.

So far as "inflation" goes, the effect is the same as though the Government raised the money by taxes. For taxes diminish civilian buying power as they increase Treasury buying power. But so does the sale of Government promises direct to civilian individuals or institutional buyers. The only difference is that in the latter case the Government has promised to pay the money back some time, and to pay interest on it. That is another matter.

It is another matter because though it may be "ultimately" inflationary, it is not so for the moment. Repayment is years in the future. Current interest costs are small, easily offset by larger taxes. For the present, i. e., "for the duration," the effect is merely to transfer buying power from civilians to the Government, not to increase it.

In between taxes and Government borrowing a new hybrid type of Government financing has been developed—"forced saying" or "forced loans." Part of Britain's income tax is now a "forced saving," i. e., repayment is promised after the war.

But the important point here, as above, is whether the payment is made by creating money (bank deposits) or by diverting money. An example of the former, which is inflationary, is the old-fashioned forced loan from the central bank. It was not called that, but that it was; all nations did it during the World War.

The Forced Loan Method

When governments reached the safe political limits of their power to tax or borrow from civilians, they turned to the central bank and said, "Give us a Treasury credit on your books against which we can draw—or else——." And that was a traditional step in the traditional rake's progress toward runaway prices, since it meant the beginning of a continuous process of adding to the "quantity of money."

This type of forced loan, however, is of little importance today. Governments are far stronger. They can tax more heavily, impose allocations and rations with a far firmer hand, and if necessary impose their forced loans on civilians rather than have additional bank credit created for them. For instance, it now looks very much as though the Social Security machinery in this country is about to be used for a heavy forced loan from wage-earners.

However, even the use of voluntary or forced loans from non-banking sources is not a sure-fire preventive of inflation, as the Treasury seems to think. Even heavy taxes are not. The theory works only if civilians pay taxes, buy bonds, or meet forced loans out of current income. Only then does it cut civilian spending to the same extent that it re-permits added government spending.

But civilians may pay for their taxes, bonds, or loans out of money they already have in the bank, and still keep up their current spending, especially while Washington authorities keep warning about our being "on the brink of inflation." In such case government spending—of former idle civilian-owned bank accounts—is simply added to civilian spending.

In such case no purely fiscal policy can prevent inflation. So long as civilians choose to keep on spending, even at the expense of drawing down their bank accounts, and regardless of taxes and subscriptions to government bonds, there is little or nothing that can be done about it through heavier taxes, defense bond sales, or forced loans.

Rationing Seems Answer

The only way then to prevent continued civilian buying in competition with higher and higher government buying from driving prices up, is to dam this civilian buying back by other means. Raw materials have to be allocated. Industrial construction has to be curbed. Civilian buying has to be rationed.

This is peculiarly true in the United States today for several reasons. First, civilians, including civilian institutions, have a huge backlog of bank deposits on which to draw, even after taxes and bond purchases. Second, inflation fears and shortage talk inspires a "flight to things." Third, the long-term outlook for savers and savings appears so poor to so many people that they are much in the mood to stop emulating the bees (the traditional totem of the savings banks) and to take the fable of the ant and the grasshopper in reverse, trusting to luck or the government of the future, and keeping up their current living standards as far as possible out of capital.

Hence it seems likely that within six months or so, of the three leading anti-inflationary influences—price control, budget policy, and rationing and allocations—the latter will probably emerge as the most effective, superceding both price control and budget policy. Merely to have money will be no assurance of being able to spend it.

Before this expansion of defense controls into every nook and cranny of private spending takes place, however, drastic developments loom in budget policy, taxes, and price control.

(To be continued)

Oil Burners Put On Priority Rating

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM priorities division announced that oil burners for defense housing construction on the eastern seaboard had been restored to the list of building materials on which priority assistance may be obtanied.

Such burners originally were dropped from the list because of the threat of a petroleum shortage in the Atlantic states area.

At the same time, the division disclosed it was assigning higher preference ratings than formerly to defense houses built for rent. The step was found desirable, an OPM announcement said, because rental of homes rather than purchase of them, was regarded as better suited to the needs of defense workers. The OPM was not specific as to the new ratings.

Priority Orders Restrict Oregon Lumber Mills

MARSHFIELD, Ore. (AP)—Government restrictions will force southwestern Oregon lumber mills out of operation within two months, mill owners said.

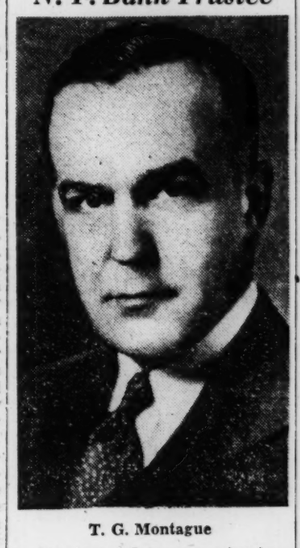
They complained that recent priority orders affecting construction had curtailed the lumber market, causing some mills to cut production, although numerous defense orders were unfilled.

They said unsold lumber was clogging the mills, and recommended that second and third grades be used on defense projects in addition to first-grade lumber, which, they asserted, was being used exclusively.

Business Failures Below '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported that business failures during the week ended Nov. 6 increased to 196 compared with 187 the previous week. In the corresponding week a year earlier the total was 256.

N. Y. Bank Trustee



T. G. Montague

Nominated to become a trustee of the Bank of New York. Mr. Montague is President and a director of the Borden Company.

New Westinghouse Debenture Issue Oversubscribed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The $20,000,000 issue of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. 2⅛ per cent debentures, due 1951, offered to the public yesterday afternoon by a banking group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. received such widespread notice by investment interests that it was quickly oversubscribed.

In the over-the-counter market the debentures were quoted at 102⅜ to 102⅝ late in the afternoon, or a gain of a full point over the offering price of 101½ and accrued interest.

Included in the underwriting syndicate were the Mellon Securities Corporation, Glore, Forgan & Co., Lehman Brothers, Blyth & Co., the First Boston Corporation, Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., and 40 other investment banking firms located in New York and other financial centers.

The debentures are redeemable, at the company's option, in aggregate principal amounts of not less than $1,000,000 upon 30 days' notice at 103 to and including Nov. 1, 1942, and thereafter on a downward scale to and including Nov. 1, 1950. No premimum will be paid on debentures redeemed after 1950.

Net proceeds of $20,075,000 to be received by the company, together with about $36,658,833 received through the recent sale of 534,426 shares of common stock, will be used to retire $21,000,000 of bank loans, to reimburse the treasury for $25,000,000 capital additions prior to Dec. 31, 1942, and to provide additional working capital.

Exchange Seat Price Drops to $20,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of New York Stock Exchange memberships sank to the year's low of $20,000 when two recently changed hands at that figure. One sold for $21,000 just prior to these transactions.

Early in May of this year three memberships sold for $20,000 each within the space of a week. This was the lowest price since 1898 when one sold for $19,000.

Since May, however, prices have been on the mend, touching $35,000 at the end of July for the high of the year. Since the middle of September quotations have started to slide, reaching $22,500 last Monday.

In 1940 the high was $59,000 and the low $32,000 for memberships.

Exchange authorities made no comment on the sales, but some transactions at low prices earlier this year were known to have been for the accounts of estates or deceased members.

Advertisers Not in Peril, Says OPA Head

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—Advertisers received assurances from Price Administrator Leon Henderson that in his "considered opinion advertising is threatened with no special or extraordinary peril which is not shared by other economic and social organisms in this country."

In an address to a joint meeting of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Mr. Henderson declared that "so far as advertising is concerned it must survive as a thriving, dynamic force."

Urges Prices Bill

The Price Administrator made an impassioned plea for business support of a price bill strong enough to prevent inflation. After speaking for 30 minutes from a prepared text, Mr. Henderson answered written questions from the audience for 45 more and concluded with a quarter-hour discussion of a price bill, drawn under his direction, now pending in Congress.

"I beg you," he pleaded, "to use your influence to get a strong price control bill passed to protect your own business interest."

Mr. Henderson said he had asked Congress to write price regulation standards into law, instead of leaving them to a single administrator under executive order, but that he had received no support from business, and added that every change made in the bill since its introduction in the House, if adopted into law, would materially increase the danger of inflation.

Urges More Production

Departing from a prepared text in his formal address, Mr. Henderson asserted the U. S. should expand production now of consumers' goods not in conflict with defense requirements, and forecast the diversion of consumer spending from scarce to plentiful commodities, including some goods, amusements, clothes and travel. He estimated that for several months the country had enjoyed a national income at the rate of 96 billions of dollars.

Replying to a question as to whether the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board intended to request any institutions to curtail advertising expenditures in the emergency, Henderson said that the board had been busy with more important things and that he knew of no such intention.

Foreign Wools Are More Active In Boston Market

Australian and South African Cape wools are more active in the Boston wool market than domestic or South American wools at this writing. Prices are firm, even on all grades.

Prices in some cases are so high as to discourage business. This seems to apply particularly to South American wools. Offerings of super wools of 11 s. and finer grade at 43 cents, cost and freight basis, lack Boston buyers.

Orders placed by the Government thus far this year are said to call for consumption of about 500,000,000 pounds of wool, which is equivalent to the total amount used for civilian purposes in a normal year.

YOU WILL ENJOY DEALING WITH THIS BANK
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Housewife Not Hoarding Foodstuffs To the Extent That Was Expected

NEW YORK (AP)—"The housewife is not hoarding foodstuffs to the extent industry and Government feared she might," A. C. Nielsen, Chicago merchandise consultant, told members of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America at their convention.

Mr. Nielsen estimated that about 16 per cent of America's consumers were buying more than their normal food requirements, but said "this figure is a surprisingly low one."

Continued assurance that the country's food supply was ample to take care of defense and lease-lend needs and the use of incomes to buy capital goods and luxuries on which shortages have been forecast were advanced by Nielsen as prime reasons for the relatively normal movement of food.

Carl W. Dipman, editor of "Progressive Grocer," predicted 1941 retail food store sales would aggregate $12,750,000,000, largest in the country's history, $250,000,000 more than the previous peak in 1929 and $1,400,000,000 above the 1940 volume.

He estimated independent grocery and combination stores would get $580,000,000 of this year's increase over 1940, and that chain stores would get $600,000,000 more than last year.

Shipyard to Build Needed Tankers

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP)—A privately financed $6,500,000 shipyard to build tankers for the United States and Britain will be built on "Rough and Ready" Island near Stockton, B. J. Klarman of New York said.

Mr. Klarman, President of the Star Engineering Company and American agent for the Cunard White Star Line, added that he already had a contract for the first 30 ships.

The ships will be 10,000-ton tankers costing between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 each.

Atlantic Coast Line Earns $9.11

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reported net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $7,505,392, equal to $9.11 a common share, against a net loss of $701,509 in the comparable 1940 period. September net income was $274,981, compared with a net loss of $13,631 in September, 1940.

Machine Tool Rebuilders Granted High Priority

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rebuilders of machine tools were accorded the high priority preference rating of A-1-C, effective immediately to aid them in acquiring necessary scarce materials.

The order specified that rebuilt machine tools might be delivered only to fill defense orders.

The materials mentioned included motors, abrasives, measuring instruments, oil resisting hose, bearing materials, anti-friction bearings, machine parts and accessories, cutting tools, iron, steel, brass and bronze castings, and alloy and carbon steels in bars, forgings, castings, shapes and tubes.

M-K-T Asks Loan Extension

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to extend the maturity of all but $500,000 of its $2,814,239 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from Dec. 30, 1941, to Dec. 30, 1944.

When the Weather Goes *B-r-r-r!*

It is good economy to own a pair of stout, storm-weight shoes for heavy weather. Adds to a man's comfort and saves wear and tear on his fair-weather shoes. Shoe dealers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor planned for your winter comfort 'way last spring, and now have storm shoes.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 830,880
1941 volume to date 124,991,396
1940 volume to date 179,940,326

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Stocks switched to the recovery route in today's market and leaders tacked on advances of fractions to more than two points.

Dealings were active at the start and again around midday. There was a later slowdown and prices edged away from the tops in many instances near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Main bidding prop, brokers said, was the hope the White House at today's conference with union and steel company heads would be able to iron out some of the labor difficulties threatening the defense program. Markets were unexcited by the amendment of the neutrality law and other international developments. Announcement by the President that Marines would be withdrawn from China served to stress Far Eastern tension and cause some potential share buyers to hold aloof. Tax selling seemed to have lessened a bit.

Stocks in front most of the time included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Union Pacific, U. S. Gypsum, American Telephone, Caterpillar Tractor, Douglas Aircraft, and Westinghouse.

Liggett & Myers "B" dipped to a new year's low. People's Drug eased as directors deferred action on a dividend,

Bonds Generally Higher

Buyers of selected rails and Utilities, as well as a few industrials, entered the bond market today in fair volume.

Price advances, in many cases one or two points, were general towards the close.

The rise in corporates was offset, to some extent, by the behavior of United States governments in over-the-counter dealings. The federals slipped by small fractions all along the line.

Among the more active gainers were American Telephone 3s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Erie 4½s and 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Commonwealth Edison convertibles 3½s, and Republic Steel 4½s of '61.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December wheat				
Chicago	1.16¼	1.14⅜	1.15	1.14½
Minneapolis	1.10¾	1.09¾	1.10½	1.09½
Kansas City	1.11⅜	1.10½	1.11⅛	1.10¾
Winnipeg	73½	73¼	73¼	73⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.20⅜	1.19½	1.19⅞	1.19⅜
Minneapolis	1.15⅛	1.14⅛	1.14½	1.14
Kansas City	1.14¼	1.13⅜	1.13¾	1.13
Winnipeg	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	77
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.20⅞	1.20	1.20⅜	1.20
Minneapolis	1.16⅛	1.15⅜	1.15¾	1.15¼
Kansas City	1.14¼	1.13½	1.13¾	1.13¼
Winnepeg	78⅝	78⅛	78¼	78½
December Corn				
Chicago	75⅜	74½	74⅞	75⅜
Kansas City	70	70	70	70⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	81⅛	80¼	80⅜	81
Kansas City	75⅛	74⅜	74⅜	75¼
December Oats				
Chicago	50¼	45¾	50	49⅞
Minneapolis	46¼	45¾	45⅞	45⅜
Winnipeg	44⅛	43¾	43¾	43¾
Rye, Chicago				
December	65¾	64½	65	64⅛
May	72¼	71⅝	71½	70¾
July	73⅞	72⅞	73⅝	72⅝

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	1.63⅞	1.67	1.63⅝	1.66	1.62½
May	1.68½	1.70¾	1.67⅛	1.69⅜	1.66½
July	1.68¼	1.70½	1.67½	1.69⅛	1.67¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	9.85	9.90	9.80	9.85	9.75
January	9.97	10.05	9.95	9.97	9.87
March	11.15	11.27	11.15	11.20	11.10
May	11.35	11.45	11.35	11.42	11.30

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	98.2	98.2	98.2	95.0b	95.2
March	93.5	93.5	93.0	93.0	93.2
May	92.0b	92.1a	..	..	92.5
	Tops				
December	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.3b	126.5
March	125.0	125.0	125.0	124.8b	125.0
May	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.6b	123.8

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.20	16.32	16.09	16.09	16.17
March	16.35	16.48	16.30	16.31	16.33
May	16.48	16.58	16.37	16.39	16.38
July	16.40	16.53	16.32	16.32	16.36
October	16.35	16.45	16.35	16.37	16.17

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.53	12.56	12.50	12.50	12.42
March	12.58	12.62	12.55	12.55	12.48

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.80	14.85	14.75	14.85	14.85
March	..	..	..	14.85b	14.75
June	..	..	..	14.85b	14.70

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March No 3	2.93	2.94	2.93	2.94	2.93
Wed. May No. 4	2.54	2.56	2.54	2.55½	2.54

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.06	8.19	8.06	8.14b	8.06
March	8.26	8.39	8.26	8.33	8.24

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.96	5.99	5.94	5.98	5.96

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	34.10	34.10	33.75	33.75	34.30
*December	34.10	34.10	33.70	33.10	34.30
*January	34.35	34.35	33.90	33.90	34.35
*February	34.50	34.50	34.10	34.10	34.60

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†November	33.05	33.25	33.00	33.15	33.00
†December	32.15	32.25	32.00	32.10	32.35
†January	30.95	31.10	30.90	30.95	30.85

*S. s. †R. s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.90	2.93	2.88	2.93	2.88
March	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.13

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	2	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
8½	5½	Adams Ex (.30g)	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	17	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Air-Way El Ap	12	¼	¼	¼	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	25	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	26	¼	¼	¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N v 12
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	150	150	150	+ ¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	N'v 6
14⅜	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	19	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Allied Stores	30	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	N'v 5
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	15	26¼	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	19⅛	19⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 13
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	
20¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	12	20¾	20	20½	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	6	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	2	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
95¼	73⅝	Am Can (4)	12	76⅝	75⅜	76⅝	+1¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178½	178½	178½	N'v 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	27½	26½	27	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅜
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	9	20½	19⅝	20½	— ⅝
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	7	107½	107½	107½	—1
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	N'v 12
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	20	9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	N'v 13
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	3	1	1	1	N'v 13
6½	3¾	Am European	21	6½	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 12
1⅝	½	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	N'v 13
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	2	15½	25¼	25¼	N'v 13
3⅞	1⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	6	2	1⅞	2	N'v 13
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	3	34¼	3-½	34¼	+1
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	3	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	N'v 10
4¼	3⅞	Am Internat'l	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
13¼	7¾	Am Inv III (.80)	2	8	8	8	
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	N'v 13
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ½
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	87	85½	87	+1½
13¾	10	Am M & F (.74g)	4	10	10	10	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	4	19	19	19	+ ¼
3¼	¾	Am Power & Lt	51	¼	⅛	⅛	—1¼
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	12	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅞
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	9	24¾	23¾	24¾	+1¼
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	109	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	35	12	11¾	11¾	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	1	9	9	9	N'v 12
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	27	36½	35⅜	36⅜	+1⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	150	150	150	+1
54	33⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	34	34	34	— ⅛
28½	18½	Am Stl Fd 1½g	17	19⅜	18¾	19	+ ¼
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 13
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	N'v 6
23⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	94½	54½	54½	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 12
168¾	147⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	149⅛	148⅛	149⅛	+1⅛
73½	52¼	Am Tobacco 4½g	18	52¾	52	52	— ¼
74½	53¾	Am Tob pf B 4½g	26	54⅞	54	54	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	N'v 10
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	9	4¼	4	4⅛	
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	21	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	N'v 13
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	29	3	2¾	2⅞	
99⅛	78	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	82	82	82	N'v 10
8⅝	5⅛	Am Woolen	15	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	4	75¼	75	75	+1½
8	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	58	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ½
17⅛	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	14	13¾	14	N'v 13
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	31	31	31	N'v 12
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	111	111	111	+ ¼
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill'	19	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Arm Ill pf pf1½g	5	67	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅜
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	½	72	½	Sep 16
34⅜	20	Armstrg C T 1½g	5	25⅜	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	82	82	82	N'v 13
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	14	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅞
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	5	62	61⅜	61⅝	+ ½
28⅞	13½	Atl Coast Line	13	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	44	43½	43½	+ ½
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	54	53⅞	54	N'v 13
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	13	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109½	109½	109½	N'v 10
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	18	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	*2	51	51	51	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	68¾	68¼	68¼	N'v 13
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ½
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	8	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 12
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	16	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	6	17½	17¼	17¼	
31⅜	22	Bayuk Cig (1½)	8	22¾	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	N'v 12
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	6	37½	36⅝	37¼	+1⅛
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1¼g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	53	53	+ ¼
34¾	26½	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	37	58⅞	57⅜	58¼	+1
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	121	121	121	+ ½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29¼	28¾	28¾	N'v 12
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .45g	10	6⅝	6½	6½	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	29½	29½	29½	N'v 13
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21	21	21	N'v 13
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	25	21	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	49	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	29½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	5	4	4	4	N'v 10
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
25⅜	17⅝	Briggs Mfg 1½g	12	18	17⅝	17¾	
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	N'v 12
14¼	9⅜	Bkly Un Gas	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 12
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	17½	17½	17½	
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	4	9½	9⅜	9½	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	19	3⅜	3½	3½	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	6	6	6	
34½	20⅜	Bullard (1½g)	13	21·	20½	20½	— ⅛
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	11	29¾	29	29¾	+1¼
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56¼	56	56	N'v 12
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
4⅜	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 13
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8	7¾	7¾	N'v 13
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	3	6¼	6	6	
14⅞	9⅝	Campb Wy 1.10g	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	3	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ½
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	33⅞	Cannon M (1½g)	2	34	34	34	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 13
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	N'v 13
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	14	3	3	3	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	5	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ¾
50⅝	37	Caterpil Tr (2)	14	38½	37½	38	+1
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	14	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ½
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	19	17¾	17½	17⅝	+1¼
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	17	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
53⅜	28⅝	Cert-teed Prod	5	29⅛	28⅜	28⅛	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	17	19	17⅞	19	+1¼
18	8⅛	Checker Cab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
44⅛	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	24	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	—2¼
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 12
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	9	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	4	2	2	2	N'v 13
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	7	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	9	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¾
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	N'v 12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 13
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 10
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
72⅛	52	Chrysler (6g)	80	53⅜	52⅛	52⅞	+ ¾
10¾	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅝
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	24¾	24½	24¾	
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	13	38½	37¾	38½	+1¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	95½	95½	95½	+1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	17	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 13
30¼	16	Collins & A (3g)	9	16⅞	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21¾	14⅜	Colum Br A (2g)	6	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	81	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
82⅛	52	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	53¼	52⅜	53¼	+1
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	11	26¼	26	26¼	N'v 12
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅜
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	11	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	N'v 7
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	27½	27⅛	27⅜	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 49-46	109.24	109.24	109.24
1 3s 55-51	112.31	112.31	112.31
25 2½s 54-52	106.14	106.14	106.14
11 2⅞s 60-55	112.4	112.3	112.4
14 2½s 72-67	103.7	103.7	103.7

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	109	108⅞a	109

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Kt Sou 4s 43	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	76	76	76
5 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
2 Allis-Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107½	107½
40 Am & For P5s 2030	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110	110	110
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	109⅞	110
50 Am T&T 3s 56	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	108½	108½	108½
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
8 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106	106
1 AT & SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 AT & SF 4½s 48	102	102	102
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101½	101	101
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17¼	17¼	17¼
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¾	79½	79¾
11 A C Line cit 4s 52	69½	69¼	69¼
5 A C Line 4½s 64	63⅛	63⅛	63¼
1 A C Line 5s 45	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36½	36½	36½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	104¼	104	104
61 B & O 1st mtg 4s 48	61	60¾	61
6Atl Refin 5s 43	105	105	105
15 B & O 95 st A	33	32½	33
5 B & O 95 st C	38	37⅛	38
26 B & O 2000 st D	32½	32¼	32½
13 B & O 96 st F	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
42 B & O cv 4s 60 st	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛
16 B & O 4s 48	58¾	58¼	58½
26 B & O PLE&WV 4s 51st	50⅜	50	50⅜
4 B & O S W 50 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
19 Bang &2Aroo cn 4s 51	48½	48⅛	48½
1 Bang & Aroo cv 4s 51 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	94	94	94
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	109	109	109
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Boston & Me 5s 57	77¾	77¾	77¾
15 Boston & Me 4½s 70	37¾	37¼	37¾
1 Boston & Me 4s 60	70½	70½	70½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	111	111	111
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	108	108	108
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
37 Buf R & P 57 st	37	36⅞	37
10 Bush Term 5s 55	57¼	57¼	57¼
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	110	110	110
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	120½	110½	110½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93	93	93
1 Can Pac 4s perp	66¾	66¾	66¾
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	13	13
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108	108	108
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	49⅞	49½	50¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68½	68½	68½
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16½	16½	16½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 rfeg	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14	14	14
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	84	84	84
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
31 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15	14¾	15
15 CB&Q 4½s 77	67⅛	67	67
13 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	64½	64	64
5 Chi&E Ill inc 97	26⅞	26¾	26¾
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	38	38
11 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64½	64	64½
5 Chi T&L 6s 66	9	9	9
36 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	10¼	9¾	10
72 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4 CMSP 4½s 89 C	39	39	39
7 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	39	39	39
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38⅛	38	38
18 CM¾SP 3½s 89 B	36¾	36½	36¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	34	34	34
37 Chi&NW 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16½	16½	16½
17 Chi&NW 4s 87	24¼	24	24¼
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	24	24	24
16 Chi&NW 3½s 87	23½	23½	23½
4 CRI&P 4½s 52A	12½	12¼	12½
15 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1⅛	1¼
61 CRI&P 4s 88	20⅝	20	20⅝
94 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11¾	11½	11¾
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Childs Co 5s 43	41	41	41
1 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	47¾	47¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	74	74	74
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	44	44	44
2 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	75	75	75
12 ClevShLine 4½s 61	80½	80½	80½
1 ClevUnTerm5½s72	83½	83	83
2 ClevUnTerm5s73	70½	70½	70½
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64¾	64	64¾
37 Col&SO 4½s 80	18⅞	18¾	18¾
16 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	100½	99⅞	100½
30 ColumbiaG 5s 1961	100½	99½	100½
1 ComlMack Inc 69ww	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Comw Coal 5s 60	95½	85	85½
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 Cuba RR 5s 52	29	29	29
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	27½	27½	27½
41 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54¾	53¾	54¾
54 D & R G 4s 36	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 D & R G West 5s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	4	4	4
3 D & C 4½s 47	13½	13¼	13½
5 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Det Ed 3s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	20	19⅞	20
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Elec Auto L 4½s 50	102	102	102
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	60	60	60
15 Erie rfg 5s 67	30	30	30
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	30	28⅞	30
110 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	53¾	54¼	55
14 Erie 1st 4s 96	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
39 Erie gen lien 4s 96	63⅛	62¾	63⅜
16 Erie 4s 95	88⅛	87¾	88⅛
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅜	99½	99½
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Francis Sug 6s 56	69¼	69	69¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	96¾	96⅜	96⅞
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106	106½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102½	102½	102½
10 Gt Nor 5s 73	95½	95½	95½
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	86½	86½
5 Gt Nor 2¾s 87	77	77	77
1 Gulf H&Oh inc 2015	46½	46½	46½

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82	82	82
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	98½	98½	98½
13 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38⅞	38	38
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41	40⅞	41
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	37¾	37¾	37¾
24 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38⅞	38	38
33 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40½	39⅝	40½
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	49¼	48½	49
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	43	43	43
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	43½	43	43½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Inland Steel 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	102⅛	101⅞	102
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16	15⅞	16
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	15	15	15
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	15	15	15
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29	28½	29
16 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	166⅛	1003⅜	100⅜
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	46½	45¾	46½
12 Int T&T 5s 55	49½	49	49½
8 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
14 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	42	42	42
2 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
5 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
1 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61st	82⅛	82⅛	82½
15 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Lac Gas 5½s 53	82¾	82	82¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	82	82	82
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
2 LS&MS 3⅛s 97 reg	87	87	87
6 Lautaro Net-inc 75	33	33	33
11 Leh&NY 4s 45	66½	65¼	65¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	60	60	60
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003st	33¾	33½	33½
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003st	29⅞	29½	29½
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¼	27½	27¾
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	51	50⅞	51
5 Liby McNeL 4s 55	106	106	106
2 Liggett&M 5s 51	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
1 Loews 3½s 46	102½	102½	102½
5 Long Dock 3¾s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Lou&N 5s 2003B	101	101	101
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2 Louis&N 3½s 50A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	87½	87½	87½
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49½	49½	49½
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	43½	43½	43½
3 Marion StShov 6s 47st	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Mar Ed 4½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	35	35	35
12 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	23¾	23½	23¾
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11	11	11
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
34 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¼	24½	25¼
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	8	8	8
19 M-K-T-4½s 78	21¼	20¾	21¼
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32⅜	31¾	32⅜
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	21	20	21
51 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27⅝	27	27⅝
37 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27¾	27	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	26¾	26¼	26¾
7 Mo-Pac 5s 78G	28	27¾	28
3 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28¼	28¼	28¼
59 Mo Pac 5s 81I	27¾	27⅛	27¾
25 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅜	2¼	2¼
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	81	81	81
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
7 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	34⅞a	34¾a	34⅞
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	39	39
9 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Nat Stl 3¼s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	122½	122½	122½
1 NJ Pow L 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	78	77½	78
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	79	79	79
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	74	74	74
69 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	52⅞	53
104 NYC 4½s 2013A	47⅞	47¼	47⅞
14 NYC cn 4s 98	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
3 NYC 3¾s 46	95	95	95
13 NYC cv 3¼s 52	52¾	52¼	52¾
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80	79¾	79¾
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s	54½	54½	54½
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60⅝	60½	60⅝
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NY Connect 3¼s 65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	77	77	77
9 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¼	62	62¼
32 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30	29¾	30
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	48½	48½	48½
21 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28½	28	28½
10 NYNH&H 5s 57	27	26⅝	27
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	5½	5½	5½
34 NYNH&H 3½s 47	25½	24⅞	25½
13 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25¾	25	25¾
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	90	90	90
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	108½	108½	108½
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3½	3⅜	3⅜
8 Niagara Falls P4½s66	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¼	63¾	64
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	49	49
60 Nor Pac 4s 97	47	47	47
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	51	51
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107½	107⅝
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	102⅜	102¾	102¾
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Otis Steel 4½s 52A	82	82	82
10 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	112	112	112
6 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88½	88½	88½
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	100½	100½	100½
25 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Pen Ok&Dst 4½s 77	103	103	103
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	111½	112
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 PenRR 4½s deb 70	93	93	93
4 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	100½	100½	100½
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93¾	93¼	93¾
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	87	86½	86½
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106¼	106	106¼
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
17 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6¼	6	6¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26¼	26	26⅛
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	110½	110½	110½
1 PCC &2SL 5s 75 B	110	110	110
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86	85¾	85¾
1 Pub Svc No III 3½s 68	111	111	111
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	77½	77¼	77¼
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
12 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70½	70	70½
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105¼	104¾	105¼
58 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	44	44	44
5 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	14	13¾	14
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	96¼	96¼	96¼
15 StLJM&S4sRe&G 33	71⅜	71½	71½
1 StLPeo&NW5s48	34	34	34

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	81¾	81½	81¾
4 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	49	49	49
7 StLSF 5s B 3O ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
27 St L S F 4½s 78	15	14¾	15
8 StLSF4½s 78ct st	14⅝	14½	14½
30 St L S F 4s 50A	13	13	13
13 St L S F 4s 50A ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 StL SW rgf 5s 90	18	18	18
12 St LSW 1st 4s 89	76½	76⅜	76⅜
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98½	98⅜	98½
24 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
9 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6½	6⅛	6½
7 SeaAllPfa 6s35Bct	3½	3½	3½
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	99½	99⅜	99⅜
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107	107	107
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109	109	109
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	109½	109	109
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	40	48⅞	49½
26 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49.	48½	49
10 So Pac 4½s 69	49	48¾	49
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¼	62	62½
45 So Pac cit 4s 49	49½	48	49⅛
18 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	61½	60	60½
4 South Ry 6⅔s 56	86¼	86	86¼
31 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91⅜	91⅜
20 South Ry gen 4s 56	60½	59¾	60¼
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	80	80	80
3 Stand Oil N J 39s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107	106¾	107
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 US Steel 2.60s 51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 US Steel 2.50s 53	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 US Steel 2.60s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100½	100½	100½
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¼	101⅞	102¼
1 Va Elec&Pow 3½s68	111	111	111
12 Va&SW cn 5s 58	71	70½	71
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
25 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	22¼	22¼	22¼
25 Wabash 1st 5s 39	74½	74¼	74¼
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
14 Wabash 2d 5s 39	31¼	31	31¼
15 Wabash 5s 80 D	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
20 Wabash 5s 76 B	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
16 Wabash 4½s 78 C	21⅛	20¾	21
6 Walworth 4s 58	84	83½	84
6 Warren Bros 6s 41	88	88	88
13 West Shore 4s 2361	43	42	42
11 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41¼	40¾	40¾
1 West Vi P&Pap 3s 54	104	104	104
19 Weston Mfd 4½s77A	100½	100½	100½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
8 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2 Westn Un 5s 51	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Western Un 5s 60	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
7 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Young S & T 3¼s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

9 Argentint 4s 72	74⅜	74¼	74¾
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74½	74½	74½
21 Argentine 4½s 48	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Belgium 7s 55	80½	80¼	80½
19 Brazil 8s 41	25	25	25
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¾	19¾	19¾
11 Brazil 6½s 17-57	20	19¾	20
6 Brazil Cr Ry 7s 52	21	21	21
1 Brisbane 5s 58	70	70	70
19 Buen A 4¾s 77	61⅞	60¾	60¾
1 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Canada 4s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Canada 2½s 46	99	99	99
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	15	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15¼	15	15¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	15¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	15	15	15
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	15	15	15
51 Cuba 4½s 77	76	75½	76
7 Denmark 6s 42	65½	63	63
1 Denmark 4½s 62	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Dom 5½s 42	61	61	61
1 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	10	10	10
14 Ger Gov 5½s 65	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65 unst	4½	4½	4½
35 Ger Gov 7s 49	6	5⅞	6
5 GtCnEltPap 7s 44	68⅛	68	68
2 Greek 7s 64 pd	10	10	10
1 Hung Mun 7½s 45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	18	18	18
8 Italy 7s 1951	20½	20	20½
9 Japan 6½s 54	45¾	45¾	45¾
4 Japan 5½s 65	38⅛	38	38
1 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
4 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Milan City 6½s 52	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 N Sou Wales 5s 58	76	76	76
1 Norway 4½s 58	51½	51½	51½
6 Norway 4½s 65	45¼	45	45
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	33½	33	33½
10 Pan 3¼s 94 A st	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 Ueru 1st 6s 60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	9	9
2 Poland 8s 50	8	8	8
2 Poland 4½s 63 asd	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Poland 4½s 68 asd	6	6	6
4 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	68½	68	68⅛
2 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Serbs Cts 5½s 62	5	5	5
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	34	34	34
9 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	33½	32	32
22 Trup a) 3½s 4s 4½s 79	56⅛	56½	56½
2 Yokohama 6s 61	35½	35½	35½

Total today 4,356,000; previous day 6,781,900; week ago 6,706,900; year ago 7,777,500; two years ago 7,943,950; Jan. 1 to date 1,812,923,300; year ago 1,384,255,600; two years ago 1,809,189,625.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	116.85	27.57	15.73
Net change	—1.18	—.33	—.21
Previous close	115.67	27.24	15.52
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	15.52

*Preliminary.

Kroger Sales Up 20 P. C.

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reported sales of $24,692,137 for the four-week period ended Nov. 1, or 20 per cent above the comparable 1940 figure, $20,570,771. Cumulative sales to Nov. 1 were $250,498,516, or 16 per cent more than $216,450,624 for a year ago.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅞	10⅛
American Hardware Co	22⅛	24⅛
American Manufacturing	24	27
American Manufac 5 pf	80	83½
American Wringer Co	5¼	6½
†Amoskeag Company	22½	..
†Amoskeag Cobpany pf	73	..
Appleton Company	27	30
Appleton Company 7pf	108	112
Applied Arts Corp	3	3¾
Arlington Mills

U. S. to Speed Ship Arming, To Recall Marines in China

Continued from Page 1

tions 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act. The bill cannot be signed by Vice-President Wallace, prior to its dispatch to the White House, until the Senate convenes on Monday.

2. The United States is no longer trying to keep neutral by law. Congress has given its full indorsement to the President's policies of "active defense" and has authorized the full participation of the country in one vital phase of the undeclared war against the Nazis—the battle of the seas, not merely the "Battle of the Atlantic."

Navy's Plans Complete

3. The Navy's plans are now complete for installing guns and gun crews on American merchantmen and for American warships to convoy them to belligerent ports, first undoubtedly to Britain which they have previously been prevented from sailing. Gradually but cumulatively the Maritime Commission is ready to put 1,168 American vessels, totaling 6,841,561 tons of shipping, into the task of "delivering the goods" and at present the arming will proceed as fast as they can be brought in from sea.

4. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, enthusiastically welcoming the action of Congress, declared that the Nation's decision to reassert the rights of freedom of the seas meant "a greatly increased promise of an ultimate victory."

5. In his own statement at his press conference today President Roosevelt himself countered the suggestion that the narrow 18-vote victory by which the Administration rescued its bill virtually repealing the Neutrality Law disclosed any widening disunity over foreign policy.

Many Factors Involved

The President had said yesterday that if the bill failed there would be rejoicing in the Axis capitals and if there is rejoicing today over the close vote, it will be a wishful misreading of the factors which brought it about.

The reason the vote was so close was the Congress was voting in favor of a stronger Administration stand on defense strikes, not against the Administration's stand on the freedom of the seas.

But the tenseness of the situation in the Pacific seemed today to overshadow the transcendent importance of the radical reversal of the Neutrality Act.

It is apparent that the Government is letting up no pressure on Japan, and if Tokyo decided for war there can be no doubt that President Roosevelt has made it abundantly clear that the United States has not been bluffing.

Marines in China

Last week the President read to his press conference a terse memorandum disclosing that the Government was considering the withdrawal of its marines from China.

Today the President read to his press conference a brief announcement stating that the detachments stationed ashore at Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai would now be withdrawn. If that is not diplomacy in action, then Washington correspondents don't know diplomacy when they see it.

According to recent naval reports, Marine forces in China are disposed as follows:

Shanghai—Fourth Marines, 750 officers and men. Commanded by Col. Samuel L. Howard, ranking Marine officer in China.

Tientsin—A detachment of 55 officers and men commanded by Maj. Luther A. Brown.

Peiping — American Embassy guard of 165 officers and men under command of Lieut. Col. William W. Ashurst.

What Action Means

Asked whether he thought the withdrawal of the only American armed forces now on land in China would leave any substantial American interest unprotected, the President pointed out that the Marine stations had offered protection to comparatively few Americans. Most of our nationals in China are missionaries situated outside the three cities where the Marines are stationed.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at his press conference that withdrawal of United States Marines from China would have no effect on the American diplomatic and consular services. He said they would continue to serve in all areas.

President Roosevelt said that no plans had yet been made for him to see Mr. Kurusu and there need be no doubt that after the arrival of the Japanese diplomat he will soon be closeted in the White House in a conference on which may hinge the issue of war or peace between Japan and the United States.

Yesterday's debate in the House now seems weeks ago so rapidly have events been transpiring and the only useful purpose in endeavoring to recapture some of it is to perceive the forces which almost defeated the Administration and the factors which ultimately gave it a breath-taking victory.

Three Factors in Victory

It is generally agreed that three factors turned the tide which was running heavily against the bill throughout the day.

How House Members Voted On Revision of Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Following is the roll call by which the House yesterday approved and completed Congressional action on elimination of Neutrality Act restrictions on United States cargo vessels:

For the Bill—212

Democrats—189

Allen, La.	Courtney, Tenn.	Gregory, Ky.	McCormack, Mass.	Russell, Texas
Anderson, N. M.	Cox, Ga.	Haines, Pa.	McGranery, Pa.	Sabath, Ill.
Arnold, Ill.	Cravens, Ark.	Hare, S. C.	McIntyre, Wyo.	Sacks, Pa.
Barnes, Ill.	Creal, Ky.	Harris, Va.	McKeough, Ill.	Sanders, La.
Bates, Ky.	Crosser, Ohio	Harris, Ark.	McLaughlin, Neb.	Schuetz, Ill.
Beckworth, Tex	D'Alesandro, Md.	Harter, Ohio	McMillan, S. C.	Schulte, Ind.
Beiter, N. Y.	Davis, Ohio	Healey, Mass.	Maciejewski, Ill.	Sheppard, Calif.
Bell, Mo.	Davis, Tenn.	Hebert, La.	Magnuson, Wash.	Sikes, Fla.
Bland, Va.	Delaney, N. Y.	Heffernan, N. Y.	Mahon, Texas	Smith, Pa.
Bloom, N. Y.	Dickstein, N.Y.	Hendricks, Fla.	Manasco, Ala.	Smith, W. Va.
Boehne, Ind.	Dies, Texas	Hobbs, Ala.	Meyer, Md.	Sparkman, Ala.
Boggs, La.	Dingell, Mich.	Holbrock, Ohio	Mills, Ark.	Spence, Ky.
Boland, Pa.	Disney, Okla.	Houston, Kan.	Mills, La.	Starnes, Ala.
Bonner, N. C.	Domengeaux, La.	Izac, Calif.	Mitchell, Ill.	Steagall, Ala.
Boykin, Ala.	Down, Conn.	Jackson, Wash.	Monroney, Okla.	Sullivan, Mo.
Brooks, La.	Drewry, Va.	Jarman, Ala.	Murdock, Ariz.	Tarver, Ga.
Brown, Ga.	Duncan, Mo.	Johnson, Okla.	Myers, Pa.	Terry, Ark.
Bryson, S. C.	Durham, N. C.	Johnson, L. A., Texas.	Nelson, Mo.	Thomas, Texas
Buck, Calif.	Eberharter, Pa.	Johnson, L., Tex.	Norrell, Ark.	Thomason, Tex.
Buckley, N. Y.	Edmiston, W.Va.	Kee, W. Va.	Norton, N. J.	Traynor, Del.
Bulwinkle, N. C.	Elliot, Mass.	Kefauver, Tenn.	O'Neal, Ky.	Vincent, Ky.
Burch, Va.	Ellis, Ark	Kennedy, M. J., N. Y.	O'Toole, N. Y.	Voorhis, Calif.
Burgin, N. C.	Fitzgerald, Conn	Kerr, N. C.	Pace, Ga.	Ward, Md.
Byrne, N. Y.	Fitzpatrick, N.Y.	Kilday, Texas	Patman, Texas	Wasielawski, Wis.
Byron, Md.	Flannagan, Va.	Kirwan, Ohio	Patrick, Ala.	Weaver, N. C.
Camp, Ga.	Flannery, Pa.	Klein, N. Y.	Patton, Texas	Weiss, Pa.
Cannon, Fla.	Folger, N. C.	Kocialkowski, Ill.	Pearson, Tenn.	Wene, N. J.
Cannon, Mo.	Ford, Miss.	Kopplemann, Conn.	Peterson, Fla.	West, Texas
Capozzoli, N. Y.	Ford, Calif.	Kunkel, Pa.	Pierce, Ore.	Wheichel, Ga.
Casey, Mass.	Fulmer, S. C.	Lambertson, Kan.	Plauche, La.	Whittington, Miss.
Celler, N. Y.	Gathings, Ark.	Lanham, Tex.	Poage, Texas	Wickersham, Okla.
Chapman, Ky.	Gavagan, N. Y.	Larrabee Ind.	Priest, Tenn.	Williams, Mo.
Clark, N. C.	Gibson, Ga.	Lea, Calif.	Ramsay, W. Va.	Woodrum, Va.
Claypool, Ohio	Gore, Tenn.	Leary, Wash.	Ramspeck, Ga.	Wright, Pa.
Cochran, Mo.	Gossett, Texas	Lesinski, Mich.	Randolph, W.Va.	Young, Ohio
Cole, Md.	Granger, Utah	Lewis, Colo.	Rivers, S. C.	Zimmerman, Mo.
Collins, Miss.	Grant, Ala.	Maciora, Conn.	Robertson, Va.	
Cooley, N. C.	Green, Fla.	Romjue, Mo.	Rogers, Okla.	
Cooper, Tenn.			Rogers, Mass.	

Republicans—22

Baldwin, N. Y.	Cunningham, Iowa	Gamble, N. Y.	Lecomte, Iowa	Stearns, N. H.
Bates, Mass.	Douglas, N. Y.	Gearhart, Calif.	McLean, N. J.	Taber, N. Y.
Cluett, N. Y.	Eaton, N. J.	Gifford, Mass.	Plumley, Vt.	Vrieland, N. J.
Cole, N. Y.	Ford, Calif.	Hancock, N. Y.	Rogers, Mass.	Wadsworth, N.Y.
		Kilburn, N. Y.	Smith, Maine	

American Labor—1

Marcantonio, N. Y.

Against the Bill—194

Democrats—53

Barden, N. C.	Fogarty, R. I.	Martin, J. Kennedy, N. Y.	Pfeiffer, N. Y.	Somers, N. Y.
Barry, N. Y.	Forand, R. I.	Rabaut, Mich.	South, Texas	
Beam, Ill.	Harrington, Iowa	Ludlow, Ind.	Rankin, Miss.	Sumners, Tex.
Boren, Okla.	Hart, N. J.	Lynch, N. Y.	Richards, S. C.	Sutphin, N. J.
Bradley, Pa.	Hill, Wash.	McGehee, Miss.	Robinson, Utah	Sweeney, Ohio
Coffee, Neb.	Hook, Mich.	Merritt, N. Y.	Sasscer, Md.	Tenerewicz, Mich.
Coffee, Wash.	Hunter, Ohio	Moser, Pa.	Scanlon, Pa.	Tolan, Calif.
Colmer, Miss.	Johnson, W. Va.	O'Brien, Mich.	Shanley, Conn.	Walter, Pa.
Cullen, N. Y.	Kelley, Pa.	O'Connor, Mont.	Shannon, Mo.	White, Idaho
Doughton, N. C.	Kelly, Ill.	O'Leary, N. Y.	Sheridan, Pa.	Worley, Texas
Elliott, Calif.	Keogh, N. Y.	Peterson, Ga.	Smith, Va.	

Republicans—137

Allen, Ill.	Dewey, Ill.	Hill, Col.	Michener, Mich.	Simpson, Pa.
Andersen, Minn.	Dirksen, Ill.	Hinshaw, Calif.	Mott, Ore.	Smith, Ohio
Andresen, Minn.	Ditter, Pa.	Hoffman, Mich.	Mundt, S. D.	Smith, Wis.
Andrews, N. Y.	Dondero, Mich.	Holmes, Mass.	Murray, Wis.	Springer, Ind.
Angell, Ore	Dworshak, Idaho	Hope, Kan.	O'Brien, N. Y.	Stefan, Neb.
Arends, Ill.	Elston, Ohio	Howell, Ill.	O'Hara, Minn.	Stevenson, Wis.
Baumhart, Ohio	Engel, Mich.	Jarrett, Pa.	Oliver, Me.	Stratton, Ill.
Bender, Ohio	Englebright, Calif.	Jenkins, Ohio	Osmers, N. J.	Sumner, Ill.
Bennett, Mo.	Fellows, Me.	Jenks, N. H.	Paddock, Ill.	Talle, Iowa
Bishop, Ill.	Fenton, Pa.	Jennings, Tenn.	Pheiffer, N. Y.	Thill, Wis.
Bolton, Ohio	Fish, N. Y.	Jensen, Iowa	Pittenger, Minn.	Thomas, N. J.
Bradley, Mich.	Gale, Minn.	Johns, Wis.	Ploeser, Mo.	Tibbott, Pa.
Brown, Ohio	Gerlach, Pa.	Johnson, Ill.	Powers, N. J.	Tinkham, Mass.
Burdick, N. D.	Gilchrist, Iowa	Johnson, Ind.	Rankin, Mont.	Treadway, Mass.
Butler, N. Y.	Gillie, Ind.	Jones, Ohio	Reece, Tenn.	Van Zandt, Pa.
Canfield, N. J.	Graham, Pa.	Jonkman, Mich.	Reed, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Carlson, Kan.	Grant, Ind.	Kean, N. J.	Reed, N. Y.	Welch, Calif.
Carter, Calif.	Guyer, Kan.	Keefe, Wis.	Rees, Kan.	Wheat, Ill.
Case, S. D.	Gwynne, Iowa	Kinzer, Pa.	Rich, Pa.	Wigglesworth, Mass.
Chenoweth, Colo.	Hall, Edwin A., N. Y.	Knutson, Minn.	Ridley, Okla.	Wilson, Ind.
Chiperfield, Ill.	Hall, Leonard W., N. Y.	Kunkel, Pa.	Robertson, N.D.	Winter, Kan.
Clason, Mass.	Halleck, Ind.	Lambertson, Kan.	Robsion, Ky.	Wolcott, Mich.
Clevenger, Ohio	Harness, Ind.	Landis, Ind.	Rockefeller, N. Y.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Copeland, Neb.	Hartley, N. J.	McGregor, Ohio	Rodgers, Pa.	Wolverton, N.J.
Crawford, Mich.	Heidinger, Ill.	Maas, Minn.	Rolph, Calif.	Woodruff, Mich.
Crowther, N. Y.	Hess, Ohio	Martin, Iowa	Scott, Pa.	Youngdahl, Minn.
Culkin, N. Y.		Martin, Mass.	Shafer, Mich.	
Curtis, Neb.		Mason, Ill.	Short, Mo.	
Day, Ill.				

Progressives—3

Hull, Wis. Gehrmann, Wis. Sauthoff, Wis.

Farmer-Labor—1

Buckler, Minn.

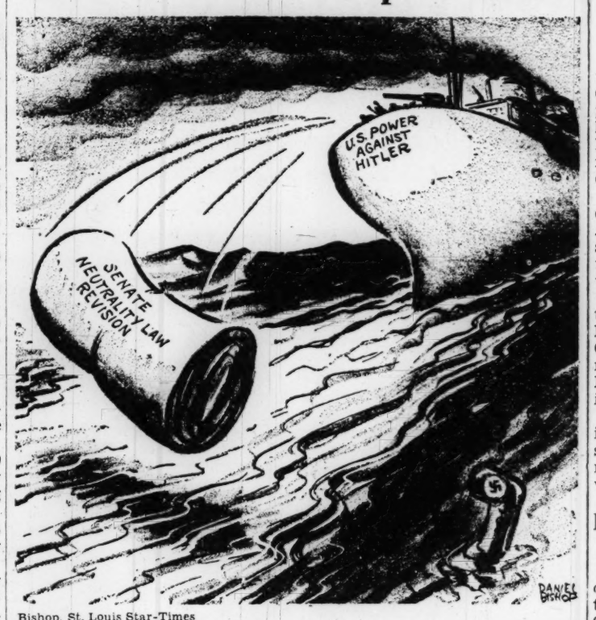
Pairs

First Name For, Second Against

Kleberg (D), Tex.; Johnson (R), Calif.
Smith (D), Wash.; Secrest (D), Ohio.
May (D), Ky.; McArdle (D), Pa.
Faddis (D), Pa.; Mansfield (D), Texas.
Vinson (D), Ga.; O'Day (D), N. Y.
Imhoff (D), Ohio; Blackney (R), Mich.

Total voting, 418; vacancies, 6; not voting, 11; total membership, 435

First of the New Depth Bombs



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Mine Strike Showdown In White House Meeting

Continued from Page 1

through Monday will mean that Mr. Lewis is not present at the opening of the C. I. O. convention on that day in Detroit.

The agreement reached with Mr. Roosevelt precludes any strike order by the union at least until after the union heads and steel executives report to Mr. Roosevelt some time on Monday.

The White House conference this morning met on the heels of the President's message to Congress yesterday:

"The Government proposes to see this thing through."

Steel executives remained at the White House after the conference broke up today and continued discussions among themselves in an anteroom. This led to the belief that some sort of an agreement or offer was in prospect. Mr. Lewis and the steel executives arrived at 11:15. The miner representatives emerged from the conference at 11:50 and left the White House. The steel executives it was learned left the President's office at the same time as Mr. Lewis but continued their discussions in a White House ante-room.

At 12:42 the three steel executives left the White House and declared that any statement that would be made would come from the President and were non-committal on progress of negotiations.

Prior to the White House conference the Mine Workers Policy Committee passed a resolution upholding the position taken by Mr. Lewis in the coal dispute. The resolution similarly approved the action of Mr. Murray and Mr. Kennedy and other C. I. O. officials in resigning from the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. The resolution then directed the executive officers "to continue their efforts to secure a settlement which will conform to the provisions of the Appalachian Agreement."

The Policy Committee recessed as Mr. Lewis and his associates came to the White House. At a press conference just preceding their arrival President Roosevelt declined to amplify the hint in his letter to Speaker Rayburn yesterday that labor legislation might be proposed.

More than the captive coal dispute was involved as the leaders of the United Mine Workers and the executives of the steel companies met together at the White House.

Washington believes the time has come for clarification of the whole relationship of trade unions to industry for the duration of the war emergency. Congressional patience has snapped and it appears doubtful whether even President Roosevelt can longer restrain restrictive labor legislation which, it is agreed, would go through the House with a shout and a whoop if it actually came to a vote.

Today's meeting was led up to by a preliminary gathering of 200 regional representatives of the U. M. W. from all parts of the country. They heard a brief report from Mr. Lewis, Philip Murray, head of the C. I. O. who is Vice-President of the Mine Workers, and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer.

Following this meeting, the three officers went to the White House to meet three spokesmen of the operators, Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel, Benjamin Fairless of United States Steel, whose mines employ about 20,000 of the 53,000 workers involved, and Frank Purnell of Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

The conference occurred as the last of the C. I. O. representatives was withdrawing from the crippled National Defense Labor Mediation Board as a protest against the latter's 9 to 2 vote not to grant the U. M. W. its demand for a union shop in the captive coal mines. The withdrawal apparently spells the doom of the Board as a functioning agency.

The conference met with the advance knowledge that failure to reach an agreement would mean Federal seizure of the mines and operation by the Government. It meant also that restrictive strike legislation would almost certainly rush through Congress, imposing a penalty on the whole labor movement. As a matter of fact, it seems doubtful whether some legislation will not be imposed in any case.

It was still considered possible that President Roosevelt might avert conflict by persuading the steel company heads to accept the implicit recommendation of the NDLMB report that they establish the union shop, as a voluntary measure. Chairman Irving S. Olds of the U. S. Steel Corporation last night formally announced that he had accepted the NDLMB's majority report, which recommended that coal owners sign the Appalachian Agreement but that the union shop clause "shall be inoperative for the duration of the contract."

In effect, the Mediation Board's position is that the union shop should be granted as a matter of grace, but should not be forced by Governmental pressure. And yet Mr. Roosevelt, today, as the situation seemed to be shaping, was put in the position of applying pressure himself to secure the union shop, which is the only issue in dispute. Mr. Roosevelt, both in the coal dispute and the rail dispute, is thus made the final mediator and board of appeal. Nobody here believes a rail strike set for Dec. 7 will actually occur, for they expect the President to work out some compromise. In the coal dispute the matter has reached such a state that a defiance of the President is possible, particularly in view of Mr. Lewis' truculent character.

Neutrality Act: 1935 to 1941

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Congressional decision to repeal the last major portions of the Neutrality Act is the latest in a long series of votes dating back to 1935.

In that year Congress passed the original Neutrality Act, providing in brief that in case of hostilities between the States, the President must embargo shipments of war implements to them. It also forbade Americans to travel on belligerent vessels.

With certain changes, giving the President discretion to determine when a state of war existed, and preventing loans to belligerents, the law was extended in February, 1936. Further changes in 1937 declared that in case nonmilitary supplies were sold to belligerents, they must take title to the goods in this country and carry them away in their own ships.

In November of 1939, two months after the European war broke out, modifications were passed authorizing the sale of arms on a cash-and-carry basis. But American cargo ships were forbidden to be armed or to travel into certain belligerent ports or combat zones.

The Lend-Lease Act of March, 1941, giving the President authority to lease, lend, or otherwise transfer supplies to foreign nations battling the Axis, effectively nullified the ban on loans to belligerents. Now Congress has repealed the provisions forbidding American cargo vessels to carry arms or travel into belligerent ports or war zones.

What's Left of Neutral Act

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 14

House acceptance of Senate amendments to the Neutrality Law left these provisions still in effect:

American citizens may not travel aboard belligerent vessels except in accordance with presidential regulations.

Americans may not deal in securities of belligerents.

No person may solicit contributions in this country for belligerent Governments.

The President may prescribe regulations regarding the use of American ports by belligerent submarines or armed merchantmen.

Foreign vessels are forbidden to fly the American flag.

The National Munitions Control Board may regulate munitions exports.

The President or Congress may proclaim the existence of a state of war between foreign states.

Australian Forces In Middle East To Be Separate Corps

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 14 (CP)—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the Australian Imperial Forces in the Middle East, has announced that Australia's Middle Eastern Army will fight in future as a self-contained army corps.

The new self-contained army corps will absorb the separate Australian Imperial Force Divisions which already have seen action in major campaigns of this war.

"Our line of communication up to the Red Sea now is clear following the action in East Africa," General Blamey said, "and there remains now only the Western and Northern Fronts to be dealt with in this theater."

He said that besieged Tobruk is sufficiently strong to require such large forces for seizure as to render enemy positions in the whole of Libya precarious."

Lowell Paper Included Under Canadian Ban

OTTAWA, Nov. 14 (AP)—On recommendation of the press censors these publications are banned from Canada:

Liberty Hobby Journal, an English-language monthly magazine published at Lowell, Mass.; Vistiz Ukraini, a newspaper in the Ukrainian language published in New York City, and Novaya Zarya, Russian-language newspaper published in San Francisco.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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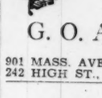

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Excellent Value and Very Comfortable.
The price is modest.
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
Furniture
Since 1878
170-180 Common St.

FLOWERS
to beautify your Thanksgiving table
E. M. RUSSELL
Florist
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED
Tel. Lawrence 5215 488 Broadway

New Fall Styles in WALK-OVER Shoes
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil

TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

Choice Cut Flowers of the Season for Thanksgiving
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant Street
METHUEN TEL. 23310
MEMBER F. T. D.

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Bateman's
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
A Lovely Christmas Gift!
100% Wool FLANNEL ROBES $6.95
Gorgeous Styles by Rabhor for Men and Women

TURKEY
Fresh and Birds Eye
Many Varieties of
Choice Food Products
For Your Thanksgiving Dinner
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

For
Thanksgiving Turkey
The Best of VEGETABLES, FRUITS and NUTS
Lexington Fruit Co.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

DURAND'S
de Luxe Mixture Salted Nuts 98c lb.
Thanksgiving Favors and Place Cards
Assorted Chocolates 60c lb., 2 lbs. 1.10
1780 Massachusetts Avenue

Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
for
Thanksgiving Decorations
J. T. CARLSON
83 East Street Tel. Lex. 0589

BETTER BUY A PRESTO COOKER
Presto Steam Cooker cooks vegetables, meats, fruits and frosted foods, at unbelievable speed and retains all the nutriment. Let us show them to you.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Loveliness Lingers Longer in
Craft Cleansed Garments
A trial will convince you.
CRAFT CLEANERS
Where cleaning is an art.
1702 MASS. AVE.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

Martin's for Quality
Gobelin and Whitman Chocolates
Double K Nuts to "Top Off" Thanksgiving Dinner
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0333

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O K That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

For Thanksgiving
KEMP NUTS
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue Lexington 0064

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 9 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU know our prices are not changed, nor is our quality.
We still carry the best of home cooked food and many specialties for the holiday.
Our restaurant has many interesting menus
LOWELL'S WOMEN'S EXCHANGE
and
THE RENDEZVOUS
MIDDLE STREET TEL. 2-2531

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Neil Co.
HURD STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

For superior cleaning insist on
"Sanitone"
Highland Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
278 Bridge Street 345 Westford Street
109 Central Street 331 W. Sixth Street
340 Broadway Dial 9369

LYNN

The Men's Wear Store
A Complete Line of Holiday Shirts, Neckwear, Interwoven Hosiery, etc. Also Lounging Robes and Leather Coats
Lovals
328 Union Street

Beautiful French Fold
CHRISTMAS GREETING
Personalized with your name imprinted on each one—Complete with envelopes.
50 for $1.00
Choice of 10 designs or 5 each of all designs.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Order Early

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1680

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

See Furniture Fashions at
Hill-Welch
Lynn's Furniture Headquarters for 51 years . . . Six large floors just overflowing with new ideas that will give a lift to your home.
All moderately priced
19 Willow Street

Better Furniture Rugs and Draperies
For Quality, Beauty and Value
visit
W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97-99 MARKET STREET

GLOVES

Unusual Values in Better Grade Gloves Pigskins, Mochas, $2.65 and $3.95. Button and slip-on style. Regular and Cadet fingers
M. A. ROBERTS
Cor. Monroe and Washington Street
Authorized Agent for Adam Hats

Lay-a-Way Sale
Select That Christmas Gift NOW
Pay a Small Deposit
We Will Hold the Article Until Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sidelinger's Market
Buy Better Turkeys Here—Also Matchless Brand Canned Foods
519 Main Street Malden

BUY GOVERNMENT DEFENSE STAMPS with money you save on our
Women's and Children's Quality Merchandise
We are never knowingly undersold
COURTEOUS SERVICE
FACTORY OUTLET STORE
240 Pleasant Street Malden

COGGAN & SHERMAN
415 Main St. Tel. Malden 1429
Columbian Made Glassteel Roasters
Holds 12-lb. Turkey—SPECIAL 98c
VISIT OUR GIFT DEPARTMENT
USE OUR LAY-AWAY PLAN
A small deposit holds any article until Christmas.

Headquarters for
SHOE REPAIRING and HAT CLEANING
Men's and Women's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6245

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

PEARL HARDWARE
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines for Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

P. VOLPE & SONS
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727
Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thanksgiving Dinner $1.25
Hopkins
Something New
Pumpkin Ice Cream

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
SHELL
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants, CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

RICHWAGEN'S
Florist
Flowering Plants
Cut Flowers—Corsages
Highland Ave. at Rosemary St. NEE. 0632

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Make Thanksgiving
a thrilling event with Home Furnishings of Good Taste at prices easy on your purse.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market and Grocery
254-258 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass.
"Where the Good Things Gather"

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Order Your
HOLIDAY TURKEY
from New Bedford's Largest Selection
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

Perry
THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 SPRING ST., West of Y. W. C. A.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware—Paint Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON—Auburndale

Member F. T. D. A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Beautiful Flowers for Thanksgiving
BIG. 1271 2098 Comm. Ave.

NEWTON CENTER

ARROW COSMETICS
839 Beacon St. 5 doors from Pierce's
Complete Line of Toiletries and Cosmetics
Baby Needs
LASell 6230 Free Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

A1 SERVICE
Plumbing—Heating
New Installations and Repair Work
All types of Ranges, Refrigerators, Oil Burners, Gas Appliances, and Kitchen Equipment, Sold, Installed and Serviced.
LOUIS B. MARTIN
BIG. 0400 and 2310

NEW KITCHENS FOR OLD HOUSES
We specialize in Kitchen Improvements
Phone for free estimate.
MODERN KITCHENS, Inc.
1189 Centre St., BIGelow 4728

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Fresh Dressed Native Turkeys
All Sizes
NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1237 Centre Street Big. 4240

NEWTONVILLE

FALL SERVICE SPECIAL
We'll drain and flush crankcase, transmission and differential, and replace with proper grade of clean lubricants; check battery, ignition timing, distributor points, clean and oil air cleaner; clean spark plugs and test coil, condenser and compression, for only $4.50.
MATERIALS EXTRA
Your Car Will Perform Like New
J. B. JURAD
11 Court Street Tel. Las. 3333

JOE LIMRIC
Insurance
All Forms of Business and Personal Insurance
AUTOMOBILE
BIG. 0251

The Finest in Flowers for your Thanksgiving Hostess
Eastman's Flower Shops
BIG. 6781 Wellesley 3440

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
Special Attention to Small Orders
NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Cold Weather Apparel
for Youth of All Ages
Lined and Hooded Mackinaws and Parkas
Snow Suits and Ski Pants
Reversible and Zip-in Coats
The Most Complete Specialty Store in the Newtons

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Beautiful New Patterns in 9x12 Felt Base Rugs
3.77 each
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Snappy fall days are walking days when shoe comfort counts
Walk-Over
New Moccasin Styles give real comfort with a style snap.
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Snuggie Panties
Part Wool
50c and 59c each
BATCHELDERS
83 East Street Opp. Court House

FLOWERS
for Thanksgiving
Engelmann Florists, Inc.
888 Dalton Avenue Colt's ville
Dial 5944

QUINCY

We will have very few 1942 automobiles to sell this year. As a result we are taking in trade only the finest cars which come to our salesroom. These cars are without question the finest used cars in the market.
Why not see our used cars before buying any car?
Woodward Chevrolet
426 Adams Street Milton
Blu. 9200

For Thanksgiving
Fill in on your
Towle Silverware
Your table reflects your taste
Many beautiful Patterns Sole Agent in Quincy
William E. Fritz
JEWELER
1543 HANCOCK STREET

Thanksgiving Time Is Chrysanthemum Time
Our choice flowers will brighten your home.
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock St. Pre 7620

For men, who, like boys, are hard on their clothes . . .
WEARLONG WORSTEDS
$45
WITH TWO TROUSERS
REMICK'S

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Stored Fur Coats
delivered on two minutes' notice
Quincy Fur Shop
1249 HANCOCK STREET

"blue coal" New England Coke
Cities Service Fuel Oil
BUY NOW
DON'T DELAY
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock St. Pre 0047

SUPER VALUE DAY
Friday and Saturday Only
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

A-1 USED CARS
at
CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
68 WASHINGTON STREET

OVERCOATS
$24.75 to $42.50
Official Grey Gloves for Ushers
TALBOT'S
1387 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Avenue 37 Temple Street

Choice Selection of TURKEYS and FIXINGS for Thanksgiving
FOY'S MARKET
HANCOCK STREET

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Choice Selection of
New England Turkeys
Also Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
GAMBLE'S MARKET
1551 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

TORRE'S
Extra Thin Ribbon Candy
Reading Square Reading

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

Thanksgiving Flowers
are as much a part of this day as turkey. Make the dining table complete with flowers from
Weston's Greenhouses
Tel. Rea. 0091-W 9 Auburn Street
READING

Thanksgiving Flowers
for your table or hostess
PARKER, *Florist*
395 Main St., Wakefield Cry. 0745
607 MAIN ST. TEL. READING
"On the Square" 0890
READING SQ. MARKET
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
FREE DELIVERY

BOOTHBY'S
"The store where friends meet friends."
Shop wise and early for Christmas
376 Main St., Wakefield Cry 0325

SALEM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
EDWARDS SHOE STORE
184 Essex Street Salem

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALFRED A. VEASIE MARKET

Lovely Fresh Turkeys
Chicken and Fowl for Thanksgiving
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
266 Broadway Som. 2610

WILTON P. HOGG
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
KELVINATOR
Electric Ranges and Refrigerators
Room #3, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main Street, Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main St., Greenwood, Mass.
We are in business to serve you. See us.
Tel. Crystal 1540

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

W. B. SELLER'S MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fresh Turkeys and Poultry for Thanksgiving
147-B Highland Ave. Som. 7113

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Christmas Cards
"Largest Selection in Somerville"
Bab's Photo Shop
19 College Avenue Davis Square

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions grown on the premises
Telephone Orders given Special Care
328 Broadway Som 0416

Rose Hardware Co.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Square Pros. 1095-6-7
Range Burners, Asbestos Pipe Covering
Furnace and Stove Pipe
Combination Storm Doors
Weatherstrips—Metal and Wood

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

WOOD'S GIFT SHOP
Thanksgiving Cards
for Nov. 20 Now on Sale
This is the right time to order your Personal Christmas Cards
511 Main St. Mel. 0862

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

TAUNTON

For your Thanksgiving dress or coat no place can supply your needs better than
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main St., Taunton, Mass.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON
(Continued)

COBB'S, Inc.
31 Main St., Taunton, Mass.
Telephone 940
Native and Land O'Lake Turkeys for THANKSGIVING
with a complete line of "fixings"

Chrysanthemums Pompons
for THANKSGIVING
HALL—The Florist
26 School Street Tel. 1422

Pigskin, Doeskin, Capeskin
GLOVES
For ladies, $1.95 to $3.95
For Fall wear and Christmas Gifts at
The SEELEY Co.
52-54 Taunton Green, Taunton, Mass.

WAKEFIELD

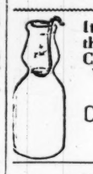
HAGER'S
59 Abion Street Wakefield
Candies for Thanksgiving
Stuffed Dates, Preserved Ginger
Salted Nuts
Filled and Hard Mixtures
Home-Made Chocolates and Bon Bons

WALTHAM

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET WAL. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN


It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Typewriters
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

★ Star Market Co. ★
Place Your Order Now
for a supremely delicious
ROYAL ★ STAR TURKEY
from the famous Maplecrest Farms
583 Wash. St. Wel. 2820 Delivery Service

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

Please Order Early
NATIVE TURKEYS
From Local Farms
Wellesley Hills Market
251 Washington St. Tel. 3300

WEYMOUTH

Lovely New Colors in Dresses, Coats and Hats
SUZANNE DRESS SHOPPE
792 Broad St., E. Weymouth Tel. 0773-W

Flowers for all occasions
Ralph Greenhouses
South Weymouth, Mass.
Tel. Weymouth 1575 164 Union St.

Thanksgiving Needs
Presto Cookers—Pyrex Dishes—Roasters
R. E. Cobb, Hardware Co.
Telephone Weymouth 0038

WINCHESTER

SYMMES' FARM
Since 1636
Whole Milk Real Cream
Deliveries Daily
WINCHESTER ONLY
Telephone 1533-W Winchester

WINTHROP

TIBBETTS MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tibbetts Market as usual has an excellent selection of Birds Eye Turkeys, Ducks and Chickens. Also fresh poultry and all kinds of Nuts, Dates and Russet Cider.
OCE. 0149
64 CREST AVE. 0150

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER

New Fall Woolens
All the attributes of style-worthiness, of variety of weave and color and of price. Probably the most extensive display of woolens in Worcester.
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street Second Floor

For Ski Suits
it's
The Children's Shop
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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ENGLAND

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855

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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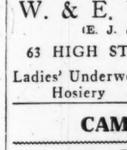
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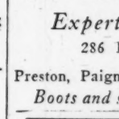
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."—Thomas Jefferson.

Questions and Answers

S. T.: Proxy voting is a form of voting used in corporations where representation is according to the stock owned instead of by individual membership. If a man owned 10 shares of stock he has ten votes, if he owns 50 shares, he has 50 votes. This voting is usually taken by roll call.

Proxy voting is not permitted in organizations where voting is according to membership and each member has one vote. If a member attends a meeting he may cast his vote, if he is not present he remains unrepresented.

* * *

Question: Is it permissible for an individual member to introduce an amendment to the by-laws?—Miss M. F.

Answer: Any member of a society has a right to introduce an amendment to the bylaws provided that such an act is not forbidden by the existing bylaws. Such a rule would not be compatible with the spirit of equality and freedom that is characteristic of a self-governing society.

This would be the form: "I move to amend article . . . section . . . of our bylaws by striking out the words . . . and inserting the words . . . thus making the rule to read . . ." The written motion should then be handed to the chairman, who would say: "It is moved and seconded, etc.," reading the whole motion. According to the law regarding amendments, this motion will lie on the calendar until the next meeting, when it will be taken up under unfinished business.

The intervening details will vary according to the attending circumstances. If it is an ordinary club holding fortnightly meetings, this may be the only notice necessary, but if the society meets quarterly, they probably send out notices for all meetings. If so the notice should be included in the call of the meeting. The important thing is that every member shall be informed of the proposed amendment.

At the next meeting, when the time for unfinished business arrives the chairman will say: "Under unfinished business we have a motion to amend the by-laws. Will the secretary please read the motion?" The secretary reads the motion and the chair says: "The question before the house is, shall this amendment be adopted. The motion is now open for discussion."

The business will now proceed as usual. A two-thirds vote is necessary to adopt an amendment.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Nature's Trimming

Browning of evergreens in autumn is simply nature's way of pruning these trees, says an Agricultural Experiment Station expert.

If You Must—

Monitor Camera Club from Robert D. W. Bartels, Seattle

Mansfield, Ohio, hint to jaywalkers.

In Lighter Vein

Different Versions

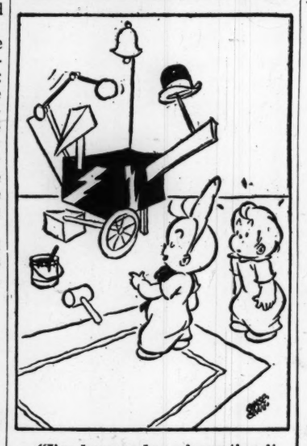
Jones: "Here's that last pair of trousers you made for me. I want them re-seated. You know, I sit a lot."

Tailor: "Yes, and I hope you've brought the bill to be receipted. You know I've stood a lot."

Out of the Ordinary

She was a visiting teacher, attending the recent state convention of teachers in Indianapolis. She was young and attractive and when she boarded a crowded street car she fully expected to stand. Just then a young man got up, bowed and gave her his seat. She sat down and sighed, "Now," she said, "I've seen everything." — Indianapolis News.

Little Chauncey



"I've been so busy inventing it, I haven't had time to figure out what it's good for."

Biographical Lines

Lord Strathcona

(Donald Alexander Smith)
1820-1914

HE WAS AN important figure in the public life of Canada.
He linked two oceans by building the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Native of Scotland, young Donald early longed to see the world.
At eighteen he obtained a clerkship in the Hudson's Bay Company.
Then he left his home for the desolate region of Labrador.
Devoted to duty he gradually won the esteem of his employers.
From a clerk he rose to chief trader, then to Superintendent.
Eventually he found himself the Company's Resident Governor.
He now controlled an area of some 2,000,000 square miles . . .
But important changes lay ahead for British North America:
One day the Government gained sovereignty over the territory.
This caused a panic among the shareholders of the Company.
They began to sell their stock for anything they could get.
But better informed, Donald A. bought, and bought, and bought.
Finally he secured possession of the majority of the shares.

* * *

THEN THE NEW WEST was accorded representation in Parliament.
Who could be elected except the successful Donald A. Smith?
And Donald A. entered the House among the Conservatives.
Two years later a political scandal broke out in Ottawa:
The Conservatives were now in power with Premier Macdonald.
It was found that Macdonald had yielded to a rich shipowner.
He had promised him a charter to build a coast-to-coast railway.
In return Macdonald was to receive $100,000 for his party.
The matter then came under debate in the House of Commons.
The Liberals took all possible advantage of the affair.
Nevertheless it seemed as if the Government would survive.
But all of a sudden Donald A. Smith arose from his seat.
He coldly denounced the Government he had formerly supported.
Without waiting for a vote of confidence Macdonald resigned.

* * *

The SUBSEQUENT elections resulted in a Liberal victory.
Among the new Liberals none was more active than Donald A. Mackenzie, the actual Premier, approved of the railway idea.
But he resolved that it should be built by the State itself.
Governments move slowly and the construction work was delayed.
The Liberals were urged to make it into a private enterprise.
Donald A. tried to persuade his new leader, but all in vain.
The Conservatives on the contrary were for immediate action.
With another general election they came to power once more.
They soon voted the construction of the line by a syndicate.
The agreement provided $25,000,000 subsidy to the contractors.
Then it came out that Donald A. was the head of the Syndicate:
At his expressed wish this fact had been suppressed to the last.

* * *

NOW THE construction of the railway began in earnest.
Donald A. had won his cause, but great difficulties arose:
European investors proved less enthusiastic than anticipated.
Yet the increasing demands of the undertaking had to be met.
The only solution was again to approach the government for aid.
What chances had Donald A. as the leader of the Syndicate?
But the Scotsman loved Canada; he loved helping to build it.
With grey top hat in hand he called on the Conservative Premier.
Once more he won his cause, securing a loan of $30,000,000.
And work upon the famous line was continued at top speed. . . .
In 1887 the first transcontinental railway ran across Canada.
It was one of the greatest achievements of the century. . . .
Donald A. became High Commissioner for the Dominion in London.
No man has done more to unite Canada and the British Empire.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Speaking of Purpose

Keep your purpose honest and clean.—Daniel Sharp Ford.

Whatever is strong with a purpose, in humbleness woven, soul-pure,
Is known to the Master of singers; he touches it saying, "Endure!"

—Charles J. O'Malley

Bend together your spare hours by the cord of some definite purpose and you know not how much you may accomplish. Gather up the fragments of your time that nothing may be lost.—William M. Taylor.

A Verse for Today . . .

EVERY man is rich or poor according to the proportion between his desires and his enjoyments.

—JOHNSON

Did You Ever Wonder

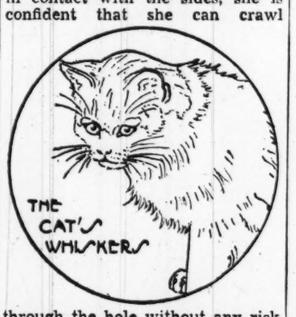
Why Broken English Spoken By Chinese Is Called "Pigeon English"?

The word "pigeon" (also sometimes spelled "pidgin") in pigeon English has nothing to do with birds. The word is a corruption of the English word "business." Berncastle writes, "The Chinese not being able to pronounce the word 'business' called it 'bigeon', which has degenerated into 'pigeon', so that this word is in constant use." Pigeon English is a jargon made up of English words (usually mispronounced) and arranged according to the Chinese idiom. It originally was used between Chinese and English in trading and other "business."

* * *

What Use a Cat Has For Whiskers?

The cat's "whiskers" serve as a sort of measuring-stick. If she can put her head through an opening without her whiskers coming in contact with the sides, she is confident that she can crawl

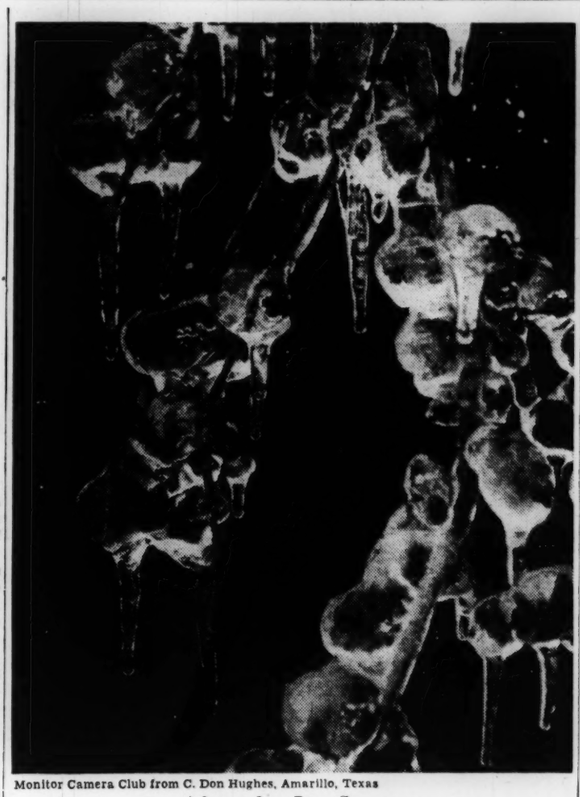


through the hole without any risk of getting stuck. Also, the whiskers help the cat to make its way swiftly and safely in the dark, the sensitive projecting whiskers affording a tactile warning when she gets too close to an object.

* * *

Why Our Flag's Colors Are Red, White, and Blue?

According to a statement of the Continental Congress, the colors were chosen because white symbolizes purity and innocence; red signifies hardiness and valor; and blue stands for vigilance, perseverance and justice.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

After the Ice Storm

The Amusing Things We Say

Humbug

There was in olden times a Scottish family by the name of Bogue residing on an estate of the same name in the neighborhood of Mearns. One of the Bogue girls married a man surnamed Hume, and as time passed, the Bogue estate was inherited by one of her descendants, George Hume, whose name was properly pronounced "Hum o' the Bug" since **Bogue** was pronounced **Bug** in that locality. From the greatly exaggerated tales Mr. Hume was inclined to relate about himself, his wife, and all his ancestors on both sides, the weary townsfolk soon branded anything that was remarkably absurd as "Hume o' the Bogue"! The expression was taken up by people throughout the kingdom and was soon shortened to merely **Humbug.** It wasn't long before any extravagant action or saying was scornfully termed **Humbug.**

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A princess of the blood royal in Spain, and formerly Portugal.
2. A coarse mahogany from Honduras or Campeche Bay.
3. A group of British islands in the Indian Ocean.
4. It is worn on the shoulder straps of the engineers of the U. S. Army.
5. Boston, Massachusetts.
6. A South American condiment made from the juice of the cassava plant.
7. A river in Spain and Portugal, 566 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.
8. Maine.
9. Russia, east of Moscow; the largest Soviet automobile plant is located here.
10. A British island in the South Pacific; settled by mutineers of the British ship "Bounty" in 1790.

Brevities

Detroit News: The newest of the reported shortages is in paper bags in the larger sizes—the ones that split down the side as one rushes the groceries from the garage to the back door.

St. Louis Star-Times: "All taxpayers should tighten their belts," urges a Washington official. In many a case, this advice was given too late, the taxpayer having already lost his pants.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

There Is Still Honesty

Edinburg, Ill.

Charles Peel is happy for two reasons over a recent occurrence: because he regained a sum of money he lost, and because someone was honest enough to return it to him.

After losing $485 in currency somewhere between Springfield and his home town, he inserted an advertisement in the Springfield paper, giving the denominations of the bills, "$260 in tens, $200 in fives, and $25 in ones!" The next day the money was returned to him by John J. Sergel, a Springfield insurance man, who found it lying uncovered and held together only by a rubber band in a busy downtown street intersection.

Mr. Peel was taking the money to the bank at the time he lost it, and tendered $100 reward to the man who brought it back.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country where a princess is called an infanta?
2. Baywood?
3. The Seychelles Islands?
4. The military insignia of a two towered fort?
5. The United States port from which a large percentage of cargo for Russia will be shipped?
6. Cassareep?
7. The Tagus River?
8. The state whose flower is the pine cone and tassel?
9. Gorki?
10. Pitcairn Island?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Shortest Railroad

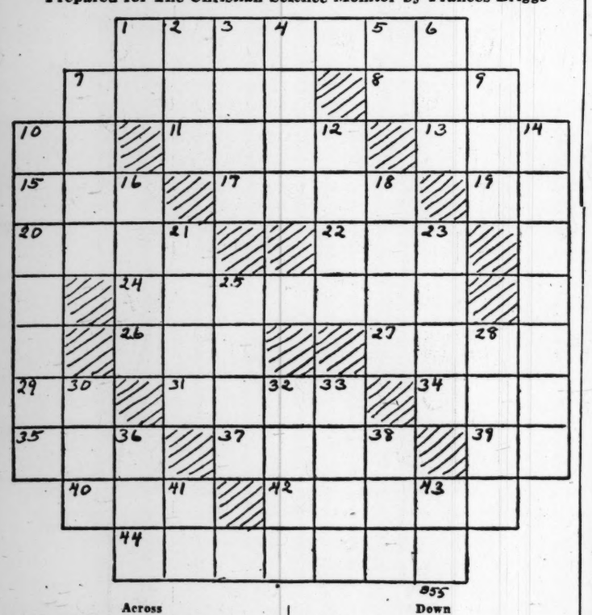
The world's shortest railroad is a 25-foot strip of track in Wyoming, used to teach Army drivers how to approach a crossing.

Undisturbed

Pronounced toughtest of farm animals, some British pigs are said to sleep through air raids, even when roofs overhead are wrecked.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who painted "The Weavers"?
7—What French sculptor was born in 1840?
8—Morass.
10—Pronoun.
11—Who was placed in a garden which the Lord God had planted?
13—Who was queen of the fairies?
15—Who is a character in "Faerie Queene"?
17—Thomas Gray's first published poem concerned what college?
19—What is a river of Italy?
20—"Sweet Alice" is associated with whom?
22—What fabric has a finely ribbed surface?
24—Who is the servant who assists Imogen to escape in "Cymbeline"?
26—Ocean.
27—Who is to Greeks what Latona is to Romans?
29—Who is Egyptian sun god?
31—What is strongest, most lustrous, and most valuable of textile fibers?
34—What is Linkinwater's first name in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
35—What is a small lump of anything soft or moist?
37—What metal has a bluish-white color when freshly broken?
39—Myself.
40—To scour.
42—Who is heroine of Tennyson's "Miller's Daughter"?
44—What creature is emblematical of wisdom?

Down

1—Thus.
2—What is a city of Oklahoma?
3—Would you ride, hunt, or wear a gelding.
4—A midge is what?
5—New Brunswick (abbr.).
6—What Mother Goose character could play but one tune?
7—What is a city of Nevada?
9—Breach.
10—Who went to the hatter's to buy her dog a hat?
12—How does "morning" sometimes appear in poetry?
14—Who is author of "Windlestraws"?
16—Mont Blanc is in what mountain system?
18—Man's name.
21—Fastens.
23—John Keble was what?
25—Would you sing, tame, or sail a ballahoo?
28—The measure of duration is what?
30—What is a river of Switzerland?
32—To vault.
33—What is a kind of cabbage?
36—Motor coach is what?
38—Racket.
41—Exist.
43—What is one of the New England States (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stouter Proof*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE — THE POND'S FROZEN !
THE ICE LOOKS PRETTY FIRM TOO...
YESSIR — SOUND AS A BELL ...
PLINK
LOOK, SUSIE — I'm EVEN STANDING ON IT ! ... WHERE ARE YOU GOING ?
TO GET TUBBY !!! BEFORE I GO SKATING I WANT TO SEE HIM STAND ON IT !
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Brrr—*

By RODGERS

"Br-r-r!" I thought to myself this morning. "We're in for another cold day!"
But I decided not to let that bother me!
And it didn't No-sir-e-e!
Before you could say "Jack Robinson," I had worked up so much steam—
I had to slow up and cool off!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Optimistic*

By THE HAGERS

"IF YOU DON'T MIND," THE ARTIST SAID, "I'M FALDI STILL. DON'T CALL ME 'RED';
I CAN'T LET EVERYBODY DOWN. TOMORROW I AM LEAVING TOWN.
I PROMISED LILLY I'D DESIGN A TURBAN FOR HER. SHE LIKES MINE."
"I'LL HELP," I QUACKED. "PERHAPS I MAY LEARN HOW THE GIRLS' HATS GET THAT WAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America Unshackled

The House of Representatives vote to send American merchant ships into belligerent ports ends the pretense of neutrality.

Americans were never on the fence in their feeling about Axis aggression and by implication the United States was officially committed to the defeat of Hitlerism by the Lend-Lease Act. Virtual repeal of the Neutrality Act makes the commitment explicit and unshackles the Government's hands for measures to employ the Navy and merchant marine more effectively. It should also help to free American thinking from a false sense of aloofness and irresponsibility symbolized by the Neutrality Act.

There should be no quibbling about the meaning of the debate and vote. The majority for repeal was small in the House, but undoubtedly would have been larger had not anti-strike feeling and other domestic questions confused the issue. If the public opinion polls accurately reflect public feeling the popular vote for repeal has grown in six months from 30 per cent to 60.

Moreover, the Congressional action was taken in face of the strongest isolationist declarations that it meant getting into war. It was taken in the face of some lingering belief that sending ships into belligerent ports took the United States into war in 1917. It was taken in face of Representative Vorys' statement that without further authorization the President could land an A. E. F. of 600,000 men in Europe. It was taken in face of the knowledge that more than 100 American sailors have been killed by Nazi efforts to stop the delivery of American supplies to Britain.

The decision is clear and official. Axis leaders should not fool themselves about this vote. Congress has not declared war on them, but it has sanctioned undeclared naval war against them. It accepts their "shooting" challenge and extends into "combat areas" any action required to guard American ships.

The delivery of goods to anti-Axis ports by American merchant ships is the smallest part of repeal's immediate practical value. There are relatively few American ships that are not busy on runs outside the war zones. There may be a more effective allocation and combination of American shipping with that of Britain and her allies.

But the biggest naval advantage will be the possibility of American warships' taking over a larger share of the North Atlantic patrol since they can convoy all the way. This makes possible the shift of a British force to Singapore, which in turn eases American burdens in the Pacific and renders trouble-making by Tokyo much more difficult. When Mr. Kurusu lands in Washington he will find the State Department armed with a Pacific naval setup which necessitates no appeasement.

Diplomatically, indeed, the explicit ending of American neutrality vastly strengthens anti-Axis pressures all over the globe.

There should be important and tangible advantages in the whole field of American morale. With undeclared naval war sanctioned for the sake of delivering supplies, strikes which hold up those supplies will become even more plainly indefensible. And there should be a definite lessening of isolationist sniping which has weakened measures against the Axis. The action of Hamilton Fish in dropping further opposition to the settled policy of the Nation to put on his uniform for active service in the Army reflects a wide feeling that it is necessary now to close ranks.

The growth of this feeling promoted by repeal of the Neutrality Act may make the vote of November 13 the most decisive action America has taken since the start of World War Two.

"Bossy" Is in Again

There is a quip current among observers of the American political scene that so many politicians in Massachusetts are in jail the citizens have difficulty in finding enough candidates to hold an election. Bay Staters point out theirs is not the only State with prominent political prisoners. But only Massachusetts has "Bossy" Gillis.

For "Bossy" is in again—in jail, that is. The three-times Mayor of Newburyport was actually nominated for his former public post while serving a nine months' term for libeling a judge in his torrid newspaper, Asbestos. "Bossy" served two months in jail in 1928, during his first term, because he operated a filling station without a permit. So successfully did "Bossy" conduct his 1941 campaign from the prison farm, while his wife made public appearances, that he led a field of five candidates in the non-partisan primary. On December 2, Newburyport's voters must decide between "Bossy"—that is, Andrew J. Gillis—and City Councilor John M. Kelleher, a ballroom operator, the runner-up.

Newburyporters may be asking whether the ebullient "Bossy" would be able to govern the city from behind bars at the beginning of his term. Some other municipalities are coming to the conclusion that it is still more important to choose public officials who will be in good standing and not under the shadow of prosecution at the end of their terms.

Second-Story Whimsy

The policeman who, in "Pirates of Penzance," so sadly philosophized about burglars, should memorize the study a Hartford insurance company has just completed on that more or less elusive subject. Sir W. S. Gilbert may have known how a burglar felt when off duty, if we may be permitted the expression. And so he wrote:

> When the enterprising burglar's not a-burgling,
> When the cut-throat isn't occupied in crime,
> He loves to hear the little brook a-gurgling,
> And listen to the merry village chime.

The insurance company's researches were not completed in time to inform Sir William that even when a felon *is* engaged in his employment, he has capacity for enjoyment that expresses itself in a quite Gilbertian whimsy.

For example there is the burglar who breaks into a house only to take a bath, a new necktie and perhaps a snack from the ice-box. Another type sends theater tickets to his prospective victims, then while they are enjoying themselves down town he spends an evening at home—their home. One suspects his keenest enjoyment arises not in discovering the combination to the wall safe, however, but in recalling the little note he enclosed with the tickets: "Guess who sent these."

The greatest surprise in the insurance company's report is one which has nothing to do with burglary. We all know that that profession is unpredictable. We all know that fact is stranger than fiction. But when an insurance company's statistics turn out funnier than Gilbert and Sullivan—! A policeman's lot must be at least an amusing one, at times.

Mr. Churchill and Messrs. Lloyd

Prime Minister Churchill lifted only the edge of official silence which veils the Admiralty's record of the battle for safe ship-lanes. The barest details were disclosed to the House of Commons. The members know, after weeks of waiting, that almost 1,000,000 tons of Axis shipping has been sunk or seriously damaged in the past four months. British shipping losses which in June were at the rate of nearly half a million tons monthly, now have been cut to 180,000 tons monthly.

None of the reasons for this piecemeal victory was given. Mr. Churchill did not stress, for instance, the probability that RAF bombings have driven much Nazi transportation from battered rail lines to even riskier coastwise shipping along the Channel and North Sea shores. He did not reveal the story of constant Mediterranean patrolling by the Royal Navy in search of North Africa-bound Axis convoys escorted by Italy's fly-by-night navy.

Mr. Churchill faced a Commons critical of present government efforts and clamoring for action to help Russia against the Nazis. He could be expected under such circumstances to make maximum use of the facts to meet the political needs. But his encouraging disclosures were given strong support in the announcement made the same day by Lloyd's shipping agent that war-risk insurance rates on Atlantic crossings have been reduced by 25 per cent.

Neither politics nor morale plays a dominant role on the floor of the famous Lloyd's. The renewal of confidence by these case-hardened experts whose very livelihood hangs on their accurate assessment of the chances of a ship's "coming through" is strong eulogy of British victories on the seas.

If they hadn't raised the domestic letter-rate during the last war and kept it there, the Government might have added a cent for defense taxes now. Or is this a dangerous suggestion?

Threats of a paper shortage in the United States are heard, but our postman who groans annually under the load of Christmas cards is not optimistic.

Rail Strike Threat

It is difficult to believe that the railroad operating unions can profit long by carrying out their threat to involve the railways of the United States in a nationwide strike beginning December 7. More likely the unions hope for some further concession beyond the recent recommendations of President Roosevelt's fact-finding board, which would enable them to rescind the strike call with some show of accomplishment.

Significantly the fourteen non-operating unions, though "rejecting" the board's findings, have not joined in the strike call. The board recommended increases for them averaging 13½ per cent, a rate deservedly higher than that proposed for the operating brotherhoods, since most of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen already are much better paid.

Supposition has it that the brotherhoods hope through intervention of the President to persuade the companies to increase their wage rates 10 per cent instead of the 7½ per cent held reasonable by his investigating board. There is one consideration which could make that increase supportable.

That consideration would be a definite commitment on the part of the unions to accept substantive reforms of working rules which now compel the railroad managements to pay out thousands on thousands of dollars for "featherbedding"—in other words, for time not actually worked but charged against them through technical interpretations. The fact-finding group recommended further negotiations on this subject.

A survey of the results of collective bargaining on the railroads, released this week by the Twentieth Century Fund, whose studies have been notably friendly to labor, has this to say about these working rules:

> Appropriate once, some of these are almost certainly obsolete now. There is little doubt that some of them are "make work" devices. They fall in the same category with much of the train-length and full-crew legislation, and are not conducive to economy nor always necessary for efficient operation. A thoroughgoing revision and modernization of agreements, which would eliminate all uneconomical and obsolete rules, and bring others into line with technical developments in the industry, is a joint responsibility of both management and employees.

A revision of these rules to make payment in all cases correspond to service actually rendered would be in the interests of fairness even among the individual members of the brotherhoods.

Down the Middle of the Road

"Any Fool Could Have Seen . . ."

By Erwin D. Canham

The scornful contempt in which American Communists are held by their brethren in Moscow is one of the most interesting points brought out by Ralph Ingersoll, editor of PM, upon his recent return from the Soviet Union. His report in general cannot be accused of anti-Soviet bias, for Mr. Ingersoll is well known as an objective friend of the U. S. S. R. And he ought to know about American Communists. There were certainly plenty of them within a short stone's toss of his editorial desk during the year that preceded the Russo-German war.

The Soviet leaders, says Mr. Ingersoll, "thought American Communists were stupid, and spoke scornfully of them." Which just about makes it unanimous. Russians, he reports, were horrified at the tactics used by American Communists to obstruct the American war effort. When he told them of some of the things done here—from bedraggled picketing of the White House to defense strikes to tawdry alliances with Bundists and anti-Semitic groups—the Russians "tut-tutted and shook their heads sadly. They did not seem to know much about the activities of Communists abroad and were only mildly interested in discussing them."

"Any fool," Mr. Ingersoll quotes Moscow officials as saying, "could have seen that we were simply playing for time. . . . The last thing we wanted to do was to help Germany defeat Great Britain."

* * *

Well, that was the first thing most American Communists were trying to do. Were they as stupid as all that? What happened to the traditional "orders from Moscow" which are supposed to control all American Communists? Can it be the Comintern has given up issuing instructions? Are there no more mysterious black-bearded men and girls in beret, sweater, and skirt arriving to take over the American Communist Party? And, above all, where is the Russian gold that formerly paid for all these nefarious activities on American soil?

The learned and inquiring Mr. Ingersoll offers two explanations: (1) that the Russians let American Communists act that way in order to throw dust in the eyes of the Germans, (2) that the Soviet leaders' right hand didn't know what their Comintern left was doing. Both explanations are pretty unconvincing. But then, the facts are often a lot simpler and cruder—even concerning Russia—than you might think. And the prime fact remains that during the years when American Communists were doing their irritating if paltry best to slow up U. S. aid to Britain, Russian Communists were preparing for war against Germany with all the vigor at their command.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington knew what was going on, and under the astute Mr. Oumansky could have toned down the American Communists had it wanted to. It didn't. Which inclines one to the dust-in-the-eyes theory.

In any event, American Communists had the graceless role of stooges, not to an American program, not to a world-revolution program, but to a strictly Russian nationalistic program. They were contorted from the united front of pre-August, 1939, to the Axis isolationism of 1940 and thence to the pro-British interventionism of today. It has been a tough job of chameleonism, and it is not to be wondered that the American Communist Party is about as exhausted as the poor little lizard on grandma's patchwork quilt.

* * *

And yet it has been shown that all these about-faces do not destroy Communism in America. Nor do they even destroy fellow-travelerism. The gullible Americans who rode on the Moscow Express in the old united front days, and climbed off in horror when the Axis took the throttle, are back on again. And in so far as their present fondness for Russia is based on the practical realization that the U. S. S. R. is a powerful and significant ally, they are quite right. But they should be careful that they are not contributing to the future growth of Communism here.

Presumably, the same contemptuous strictures the Russian leaders applied to American Communists would apply to British Communists as well, for most of them behaved the same way. One wonders what the Moscow men would say to the campaign to "open up a western front" in which British Communists were prominent though by no means alone. Of course, there is much to commend more vigorous and aggressive British action. Yet an element of distrust of Prime Minister Churchill and his Government has been built up by this campaign. Moreover, most military experts agreed that the campaign was futile because it did not lie in the power of Britain to open up a western front. One effect of the Communist-led campaign, certainly, was to create internal and external suspicions.

The American Communists did their part in this campaign. They howled and booed and catcalled at the British Ambassador. Which seems to justify all that Mr. Ingersoll's Moscow informants told him about Communists in the U. S. A. "Any fool could have seen . . ."

". . . And not to leave the other undone"

Impulses and Intuitions

Through life I have felt an impulse toward risks, a feeling, I imagine, that many of us experience. The determination, generally made after weathering some difficulty, that henceforth I would steer far from rocks, has hardly lasted long enough to enable me to coil down my gear before events again began to drift me into other treacherous situations. Both actual and imaginary dangers have come upon me suddenly.

One of the worst shocks I can recall was a physical combination of the elements. We were inward bound on the Newport, sailing on a taut bowline, port tack on board; the course was through the Race, entrance to Long Island Sound, and a smoky vision of New London lay ahead. With wind fresh and tide on the last of the flood, I found the little barkentine making a fair course that would carry me inside of Race Rock, a close channel, but clear, and a sweet bit of sailing to take us into the broader waters of the Sound. My decision was to hold on and sail in behind the rock.

As we neared the land, looking formidable after a long sea passage, I noted many glances toward the weather quarter where I watched progress and kept an eye on the course, the sails and the wind. The time for going about had passed, that is, the time for executing this maneuver with comfort and safety. I had made a decision. But I was as alive to the danger of the thing as anyone on board—perhaps more so, for any mistake would descend upon me.

* * *

Suddenly something told me I was wrong, foolhardy and what not. The reverse reasoning flashed over me and, without a moment of hesitation I shouted the orders "Ready about—*down helm!*"

We swung into the eye of the wind smartly; only then I saw how close we were to the Race Rock, and that the tide had turned against us, and that the wind, behind the rock, had suddenly dropped calm near the shore.

It was a matter of minutes. Just a few fathoms ahead, on the old course, and we would have been in a very bad position indeed, and on the rocks. I could picture the court of inquiry, and a group of old hard-faced admirals frowning on me for deliberately casting my ship ashore. The slant of wind we got as we let go and hauled our head yards turned us handsomely. Then, out into the clear sound, into the Race, with decks to rights and men looking at each other more easily, I pointed her away from what might very easily have been a disgraceful period to my career as a sailor.

* * *

What had prompted me to save a few miles, to risk the bottom of a sweet little ship? I will never know. I have often given thanks for the flash of caution that came to me in the final minute, before the turn would have been impossible.

Cases, not always so pronounced, linger behind me and I have no reason to think myself an exception. Many a crash is hinged upon some faulty note of reasoning. Men call it bad luck, but every disaster, whether afloat or ashore, presents the interesting point that often, at some moment, there has been a warning, a sign—call it intuition if you like—which, if acted upon at once, would have averted the calamity.

FELIX RIESENBERG

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Can't Disarm Brains

You may disarm the hands but not the brains of a people, and to know what should be defended is the first condition of a successful defense.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, 1898.

The Wide Horizon

"Let Us Rise Up and Build"

By Ruth A. Steiger

Every so often a prominent British or American statesman makes a statement regarding "peace aims" and there is a little flurry of talk about reviving the League of Nations when the war is over. Before long there is pretty sure to be another statement of aims which throws all the emphasis on "beating Hitler," as if to say that when the eye is on the distant view, the hand may forget its immediate, urgent task.

This separation of "war aims" and "peace aims" is a great help for Hitler, for it obscures the real nature of the world disturbance and makes it appear mainly physical. That the democracies are fighting against Hitler to defend or free their countries from his domination, is the general opinion, with some people a little perplexed that it should turn out that Russia is ranged on the democratic side. If this superficial view could be maintained it would serve Hitler well, for it reduces his opposition to the negative standpoint of self-defense.

* * *

"Defense" is a word on millions of lips. But, although defense of one's country is regarded as altruistic, it must also be acknowledged that self-defense is prompted by the most primitive animal instinct, the instinct of self-preservation. A murderer, cornered by the police, may try to defend himself.

For a nation, self-defense may be as lacking in moral purpose as this primitive urge. This is true although the readiness to lay down one's life for another *is* so exalted a motive that the stagnancy of the term "preserve" goes unnoticed.

At the beginning of the war I met a young American in Geneva who had definite ideas on this subject. He said, "I'm no pacifist, but if I must fight, I want to know what for. If it's only to preserve things as they are, I don't consider that worth fighting for."

That view also serves Hitler. Most of us would fight for the difference between what we have and what Naziism offers. But we cannot be content with a status quo which was growing wobbly before Hitler's rise. His precipitation of a world war coincident with a world revolution in religious, social, economic, and political concepts, has put his adversaries in a position of defending a way of life which many suspect is doomed anyway. Then he steps into the breach with his own plan for a new order, which subtly provides a pseudo-remedy for the most obvious evils in our world of today: social injustice, unemployment, nationalistic barriers to political and economic unity.

And Americans answer with "self-defense"!

* * *

The repairers of the wall of Jerusalem under the supervision of Nehemiah were wiser, according to the Bible narrative. Nehemiah recounts that "every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon." The great thing was that the building should go forward. They did not stand guard over ruined walls and burned gates. That would hardly have been worth while. They worked to repair the wall, and what they were prepared to defend was the rebuilding of the wall.

The spectacular enemy of freedom in the year 1941 has a plan for resolving the problems of the world he would conquer, but it is an iniquitous, perverted plan. Still, a danger exists that if those who hope to defeat him have no definite plan whose merit can be clearly understood by the common people, there may be many who, in the uncomfortable insecurity of dangling between two worlds, will be attracted to that which is tangible, even if repulsive.

It is not that no plan exists—no program of their own on which the defenders of freedom could build. There are many groups of far-sighted people in the United States and in the British Commonwealth who are laboring ardently to make known proposed plans for integrating the strength of the democratic nations by creating new forms congruent with the development of the world. But so far such plans have remained in the deferred realm of post-war peace plans. A good many people admit that they believe we are moving toward a close and permanent political relationship between the United States and Britain and perhaps the other democratic countries, but they seem to think it is enough to drift in that direction, and to postpone practical realization until the war is over. In the meantime Hitler actively puts his plan into operation.

To a really positive and concrete program of world construction on lines as big as Hitler's, and starting *now*, the American people would assuredly respond, as did the Jews to Nehemiah's appeal, with the eager cry, "Let us rise up and build."

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